

The Hongkong Telegraph

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FAIR.
Barometer 29.57

July 6, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 8 p.m.
Humidity 81

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July 6, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 81 8 p.m. 86
Humidity 81 "

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7987 日八廿月五

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1918.

大英七日六月號

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN ATTACK ON AMERICAN TROOPS.

Not a Foot of Ground Gained. London, July 3.
Reuter's correspondent at the American Headquarters, telegraphing on July 3, says that the enemy in the morning counter-attacked with massed groups of fresh stormtroopers against the Americans' new positions at Vaux and Bois de Laroche. The entire attack was broken up by intense American artillery firing and machine-gunning, without the loss of a foot of ground. Parts of the ground were piled up with enemy dead. Subsequently the violent artillery firing continued and at length many enemy batteries were silenced. Further German attacks are anticipated. American flying squadrons have been most active. Several German aeroplanes have been brought down. Airmen Roosevelt, the youngest son of the ex-President, is fighting in this sector.

British Capture Hamel Village. London, July 4.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful operation on the morning of July 4 between Villers-Bretonneux and the Somme. We captured the village of Hamel and advanced our line to an average depth of two thousand yards. Hostile artillery is active in the Robecq and St. Jancapwil sectors.

Anglo-French Successes. London, July 4.

The latest information received in London shows that the advance at Hamel, mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's communiqué, was on a three-mile front. Bois de Vaire was also captured. Further south, the French captured a farm north of Moulin-sous-Tourteau, taking seven officers and 450 men prisoner. This gain was subsequently extended by a most successful small operation in the neighbourhood of Autrechies on a two thousand yards front. The advance made was between half a mile and a mile. We took 380 prisoners.

The effect of these two operations will advance the line on the Plateau over which the Roman road runs from Noyon-Chaussée-Bâine to Château Thierry and will also improve French observation over country offering enemy mobilisation advantages.

The operations in Italy are proceeding rather slowly between the Old and the New Piave owing to powerful entrenchment and strong Austrian forces with machine guns. The Austrians still have a footing in this area of five miles wide and with 2,000 yards maximum depth. The Austrians have taken a total of 2,000 prisoners. The Italians have slightly advanced in the mountains east of Brenta and have repulsed heavy counter-attacks.

An Australian Venture. London, July 4.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on July 4, states:—This morning's operation at Villers-Bretonneux was carried out by Australians, assisted by tanks, the object being to remedy an awkward indentation in the line to the north-east of Villers-Bretonneux resulting from the German drive of March last, the filling up which will carry our front in a direct line through Hamel to the Somme.

GERMANY'S HEAVY AERIAL LOSSES.

London, July 5.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters states that no fewer than fourteen leading German airmen, who were credited with a total of 363 victories, have either been killed or captured recently, including Richthofen for whom eighty victories were claimed; Lieutenant Max Mueller, thirty-eight victories; and Lieutenant von Below, twenty-eight. German bombing organisations have also lost heavily in killed and captured, which include Captain Kleine, commander of the so-called England squadron.

UNSETTLED RUSSIA.

A Crisis Again Approaching. London, July 4.

That a crisis is approaching Russia is indicated by a belated message from Moscow, dated June 19, reporting that the Don Kuban and Ossesski Governments have concluded an agreement guaranteeing mutual support against Bolshevik anarchy and announcing that a federation of South Russian States is contemplated. These have been anti-Soviet outbreaks at Tchobol in Central Russia and at Slatoust in the district of Ufa, where the Soviets were dispersed and arrested. A German force is reported to have landed at Anzak, on the Kuban coast of the Black Sea.

Bolshevik Tyranny. London, July 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the American Ambassador in Russia reports that Bolsheviks have arrested members of the Archangel Provisional Government. They have also threatened to arrest M. Vologda, a member of the Duma.

FRENCH EX-GOVERNOR'S LOSSES.

London, July 4.

Three sons of M. Doumer, former Governor of Indo-China, have now been killed in action, while the two remaining sons have both been seriously wounded.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

London, July 4.

The International Parliamentary Commercial Conference has unanimously passed a resolution favouring the construction of the Channel Tunnel as soon as possible.

CHILE'S KINDLY ACT.

London, July 4.

In the House of Commons, Lord Robert Cecil stated that Britain had presented a few aeroplanes to Chile, for most courteously agreeing to sell to Britain a Chilean battle cruiser now being built in Britain.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

"THE GLORIOUS FOURTH."

French Join in American Celebrations. London, July 4.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that President Poincaré has telephoned to President Wilson that the Government of the Republic has decided that the celebration of July 4 shall also be a French celebration, not merely in Paris but in all the towns of France.

A Historical Contrast.

Columns of the newspapers to-day testify to the universality and whole-heartedness with which the Fourth of July will be celebrated in Great Britain. As messages printed by prominent Americans agree in saying, this will be the greatest "Fourth" in American history. Indeed, telegrams from the Entente countries and their adherents, including the South American Republics, show that the day is recognised as a festival of the nations battling against tyranny. The English newspapers emphasise the special significance of the celebration in Great Britain, which is now proclaiming its whole-hearted admiration for the country that won a victory for an ideal one hundred and forty years ago and is now throwing the whole of it might into the struggle for asserting great ideals to-day. There is no more striking contrast in history than the fact that the democratic George the Fifth attends an exhibition of America's national game by soldier descendants of the Americans who drew the sword against George the Third. Tributes are paid to the military marvels accomplished by American energy, proving the decisive defeat of submarine and explaining the fear which forbids the German Government to draw the attention of the German people to the greatest event of modern times by even mentioning the entry of America into the world struggle which will decide future civilisation.

The Stars and Stripes.

America's National Day is being honoured in London on an unprecedented scale. The eye everywhere meets the Stars and Stripes, which is flying over innumerable public and private buildings in the City and West End, including Buckingham Palace, the Houses of Parliament. All Londoners are wearing miniature American flags, despite the fact that it is not a flag day in the ordinary sense.

The Defence of Liberty.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has telephoned to General Pershing on behalf of himself and the British Army the warmest greetings, for Independence Day, when soldiers of America and Britain, for the first time in history, stand side by side in defence of the great principle of Liberty, which is the proudest inheritance and most cherished possession of their nations. "That Liberty, which British, Americans and French have won for themselves, they will not fail to hold for the world." General Pershing replied:—

"The firm unity of purpose strongly binding the great Allied nations stamp this Fourth of July as a new declaration and a new guarantee that the sacred principles of liberty shall not perish, but shall be extended to all peoples."

Anglo-American Cordiality.

Admiral Sims, speaking at the Anglo-Saxon meeting, emphasised that Anglo-American naval friendship and cordiality could not be greater. America at present had in European waters 2,500 vessels, 3,000 officers and 40,000 men serving from the White Sea to the Adriatic. During the coming year there would over over treble that number. Destroyers would be fighting with the Allies while 150 submarine chasers would soon be on duty in the war zone of which already half were here.

AMERICA'S WONDERFUL ARMY.

Well Over Two Million Men.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington says that Mr. Baker, Secretary for War, in a statement to the House of Representatives, said that there were now 1,60,400 officers and 2,010,000 men with the colours, as compared with 9,524 officers and 202,510 men, Regulars and National Guard, fourteen months ago. Sufficient rifles were being received to equip a Division every three days, and over 1,300,000 rifles had been delivered to June 1.

An Amazing Feat.

The newspapers comment on the amazing feat revealed by Mr. Baker's figures, thus affording fresh evidence that German illusions are being painfully shattered. The most remarkable feature is that over 720,000 American troops were rushed to France since May 22, prior to which the monthly reinforcements reached only 48,000. The vigorous local thrusts of the Americans on the Western front are also widely drawn attention to.

RUMANIA'S FORMER PREMIER.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, M. Bratianu, ex-Premier of Rumania, has arrived in Switzerland.

THE MURMAN COAST.

German Fear of British Invasion. London, July 4.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, uneasiness in Germany regarding the Murman Coast is indicated in an article in the *Nord Deutsche Alpenzeitung* declaring it does not believe that British action on a greater scale from the Arctic has yet been decided. It says:—England has probably kept open the northern door for invasion, but England, with Germany's assistance, will know how to meet the threatened danger.

German Force on Finnish and Russian Frontier.

Telegrams from Helsingfors state that a German expeditionary force of fifty-thousand has concentrated on the Finnish and Russian frontier which German patrols are reported to have passed on June 27. Communications are in force for 125 miles. The wilderness is most difficult.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. CHURCHILL AND PEACE.

An Absolute Solution Imperative. London, July 4.

Mr. Winston Churchill, addressing an Anglo-Saxon Fellowship meeting in London, said the cost of the war was terrible, but a reward was coming which was beyond the deepest hope in the true Anglo-American reconciliation. Nothing since the Christian Era was more likely to restore man's faith in the moral governance of the universe than the American, French and British unity against the common enemy. He was convinced the world was being guided out of the carnage towards something better and finer than was ever known. As the war was really a struggle between good and evil, no solution was possible that was not absolute. (Cheers). Germany must be beaten. She must know she is beaten, she must feel she is beaten. (Loud Cheers). As for the German people, we claimed no national fundamental right which we were not willing to secure for them.

Labour's Views.

The report of the Executive Conference of the Federation of Trades Unions, meeting at Leicester to-day, referring to the failure of the efforts to secure a conference of workers of belligerent nations, recites the German crimes which accounted for the opposition of American, Canadian, British and Belgian Labour to an international conference. It says the attitude of the Management Committee of the Federation is strengthened by the attitude of the American Federation of Labour and the whole of the American nation. The report says Labour's demand for representation at the Peace Conference is justified, but nations, not parties, are entitled to propose peace terms. Therefore it is impossible that any Labour party can claim to determine peace terms. The experience of Russia and Rumania should for ever dispel the idea that Germany will voluntarily conclude fair peace terms.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

Difficult Fighting Country.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters, writing on July 7, says:—The region on the Lower Po between San Tedona and the sea is hardly good ground for fighting. A few raised causeways are the only possible means of advance across the marshes and lagoons. The Italian success yesterday, in which they took nine hundred prisoners, was therefore a remarkable achievement. Both sides have plenty of artillery in the district and both keep the communications under heavy fire. Moreover, the possibilities of advance being restricted to a narrow space, it is easy to post machine-guns for defence.

ENEMY'S WAR AIM.

Britain Waiting for Definite Statement. London, July 4.
In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. David Mason, Lord Robert Cecil stated that he did not see that any action could be usefully taken regarding Baron von Kuehlmann's vague and inconclusive statement on June 25. The British war aims were well known, but we waited vainly for a clear and unambiguous declaration of the enemy's war aims.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP DISASTER.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir F. Hall, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Llandowry Castle carried no ammunition. The German allegation that she was sunk by a British mine was self-contradictory, as the survivors actually communicated with the German submarine.

Replying to Mr. Carr-Gomm, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Admiralty were considering the question of providing an escort for every hospital ship.

SAFEGUARDING SPAIN'S NEUTRALITY.

Reuter's correspondent at Madrid says that the Senate has unanimously passed an Espionage Bill, empowering the Government to enforce respect for Spanish neutrality. It provides imprisonment and fines for communicating to a foreign Power information prejudicing the interests of Spain or another foreign Power. It authorises a strict Government censorship of all written and printed matter.

POST-WAR BOYCOTT OF GERMANY.

The Liverpool Cotton Association has unanimously passed a resolution that it shall be a rule of the Association that no member or his firm shall trade directly or indirectly with the present enemies of Great Britain for ten years after the war.

CHINA TEA IN ENGLAND.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Parker stated that all, except a small proportion, of the three million pounds of China tea which it was intended to purchase if sufficient tonnage were available, would be obtained from the new crop. Present advices indicated that the crop generally was poor and of average quality.

DANGEROUS IRISH ORGANISATIONS.

The Dublin Gazette contains a proclamation declaring that the following associations are dangerous:—Sinn Fein Organisation, Sinn Fein Club, Irish Volunteers and the Ulster, Gaeltacht and Gaelic League.

The Irish Proclamation, cabled this morning, means that assemblies of these organisations are unlawful.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".)

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, July 5.
Silver is quoted at 48 1/16.
American insurance is slightly easier. The market is quiet.

THE PORT OF MANILA.

Regulations Regarding Entry of Vessels.

The following regulations governing the entrance of vessels into Manila Bay and their departure therefrom are published for general information in the Government Gazette:

The south channel leading from seaward into Manila Bay has been closed to traffic and is protected by mines. This channel extends from Caballo Island on the north to Restinas Point on the south.

The south channel from Monja Island to Limbones Island has been closed to traffic at all times. All traffic is limited to the North Channel between Guardia Shoal and Monja Island and only between sunrise and sunset and after permission has been granted and instructions given by naval patrol at entrances.

All entering vessels must stop outside Monja Island and await instructions from patrol vessel or Cochinco Point Signal Station. Compliance with these regulations will be enforced.

The north channel between Corregidor Island and the shore of Batangas Province is closed to traffic inward from sunset to sunrise, except to certain vessels engaged in public service.

Obedience to the above rules will be enforced by vessels of the United States Navy, including destroyer and submarines, based in Mariveles Bay, and by the batteries of Corregidor Island.

Failure to comply with any of the above regulations may result in the destruction of the offending vessel.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to day by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C.B.E., state:—

Departmental Orders. A revised copy of the Departmental Order Book is to be issued to all ranks during the week commencing Monday, July 8th.

Sergeants and Constables will receive copies through their respective Inspectors.

Members of the Staff will obtain copies by application at this office between the hours of 10-12 noon and 2.15-4.30 p.m.

All ranks will be held individually responsible for daily obtaining the new D.O. Book, which will be in force on and from Monday, July 15th, 1918.

Police School. All members of No. 1 Platoon, Water Police and Mounted Police who have not yet attended for examination will do so on Tuesday, July 9th at 5.30 p.m.

All members of No. 2 Platoon who have not yet attended will do so on Friday, July 12th.

Medical and General Exemptions are required to attend.

Those men who have been ordered to attend for oral examination will attend on special dates to be notified, and not attend the above fixtures.

Meeting—Alteration.

The meeting of Company and Platoon Commanders and Warrant Officers will take place at 6.00 p.m. instead of 5.30 p.m., on

GENERAL NEWS.

Matches for London and Scotland.

In a written reply to Mr. Acland Allen, Sir Albert Stanley says:—The number of boxes of matches released for the London area is 4,000,000 per week and that for Scotland 2,400,000 per week.

Rateable Value of London.

An official return shows that the rateable value of the 28 parishes or unions of London is £45,439,999. The rateable value of the City of London Union is £5,816,570, of the City of Westminster Union £8,943,144, of Wandsworth £3,193,082, of St. Marylebone £2,216,557, of Kensington £2,445,062, and of Holloway £2,130,916. The lowest rateable value is that of Stepney—£329,547.

News From France.

A young officer on the General List (Chinese Labour Corps) in France writes that he has met Colonel Sigerfoos, recently in command of the 15th U.S. Infantry in Tientsin, and Colonel MacCasky (late Adjutant of the 15th). Capt. Webb-Bowen, of the Middlesex Regiment, is now a Lieut.-Colonel, and has been given the D.S.O. Sir John Walsham Bart, is in camp with him, and he has also met Lieut. D. D. Forbes, formerly of Tientsin.

Light of Greater London.

At the meeting of the London "Safety First" Council it was resolved to invite the Central Lighting Authority, through the Home Secretary, to adopt a diffused, substantially uniform illumination in all districts in the Great London area where military exigencies and local conditions permit. It was also decided to suggest to the lighting authorities in this area that, after the war, the use of appliances should be encouraged to provide diffused street illumination in substitution for the glaring lighting which prevailed before the outbreak of war. It was announced that the President of Local Government Board had become a vice-president of the Council.

Bacon Cargoes Endangered.

At a meeting of the British Food Control Committee, Mr. Ernest Bevin, of the Dockers' Union, complained that, owing to the wholesale trade stipulating that imported bacon should be handled in pre-war methods, the docks of Bristol, London, Liverpool, and Manchester were blocked with cargoes, and that if warm weather came quickly we should see the biggest bacon waste scandal of the war period. He protested against the holding up of such large quantities of food-stuffs instead of getting them away to the markets of the country. The chairman and others having concurred in the protest, it was resolved to demand an interview with the Food Controller.

Newspaper Exemptions.

The position of newspaper workers under the Military Service Acts was raised at Lewisham Tribunal recently. The chairman, Mr. F. Mead, said the Act stated that a public department might include in a list of certified occupations those who came within the sphere of the departments. Within the sphere of what public department could a newspaper be? He doubted if the placing of a newspaper maker-up in the list was legal. The National Service representative replied that the certified occupation list, having been upheld by appeal courts, could not be questioned by a local tribunal. Eventually the case was adjourned, so that the representative could get further instructions.

Marriage Arranged in Court.

At Stratford Police Court, Emily Florence Sullivan, 35, a machinist, of South Grove Buildings, Mile End, was charged with abandoning her child aged six weeks. Detective-sergeant Hider said that Sullivan had been a widow for about five years. She admitted that she had abandoned the child at Leytonstone. Sullivan now pleaded that she had been ill. Her three other children were in want of food and she thought she would abandon the baby in the hope that "someone would pick it up" and look after it. A man in court said that he was willing to marry the woman, and upon this understanding she was bound over.

NOTICES.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. A. de C. Sowerby. Word has been received at Tientsin that Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, who left for home earlier in the year, has received a Commission in the Chinese Labour Corps.

President of Royal Colonial Institute.

The following letter has been received from the Duke of Connaught by Sir Charles Lucas, Chairman of the Council of the Royal Colonial Institute.—Dear Sir Charles Lucas,—I write to say that it will give me the greatest pleasure to accept the office of President of the Royal Colonial Institute, which I was obliged to resign in 1911 on my assuming the appointment of Governor-General of Canada, which necessitated my absence from England for five years. It will be difficult for anyone to follow my old friend, the late Lord Grey, whose enthusiasm for the cause of Imperial unity was strong and inspiring, and whose loss I deeply deplore. However, I will do the utmost I can to forward the very important work I am engaged on. I rejoice to hear that the Colonial Institute has expanded so much and is extending its overseas membership and is establishing branches in the great centres of the United Kingdom, and is making efforts to come into closer touch with the working democracy. Although the war precludes us from celebrating our jubilee this year, we should otherwise have done, let us look forward to happier times and let us press forward our work with renewed energy. Believe me, yours sincerely, Arthur.

SHIPBUILDING IN CANADA.

What is Being Done to Checkmate the Submarines.

Toronto, May 22.—Though Canada's shipbuilding activity may seem slight as compared with the larger programme outlined for America, nevertheless the tonnage now under construction here is considerable in proportion to our population. The amount of shipping launched in Canadian waters during the last two years, which has included naval vessels of a certain type, has been the greatest in the country's history. New yards have been established in the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec, along the Great Lakes, and on the Pacific Coast; all of these, as well as the older businesses, are now crowded to their utmost capacity. Only two weeks ago the first ship in fifty years was launched at Quebec, where the transatlantic steamer, the Royal William, was built in 1833.

At present, sixty steel steamers and fifty-two wooden steamers, aggregating about 170,000 tons, and seventy small sailing vessels are building at eighty different shipyards. Only four of these, however, belong to the Dominion's new programme for spending \$300,000,000 on a fleet of Government-owned ocean-going steel steamers, for the earlier orders, which are chiefly from the Imperial Munitions Board and from private companies, have to be completed before these large vessels are laid down. Those now on the ways, which

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NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 8th day of July, 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land at Happy Valley, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

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American Aviator for Japan.

It is reported that Mr. Howard Patterson, a Californian aviator, has left San Francisco for Japan. He proposes to make a long-distance flight either between Tokyo and Nagasaki, or from Tokyo to Osaka and back without stopping. It is stated that the flight will be made for the purpose of demonstrating the superiority of the motor, which will be used, the manufacture of which will be subsequently undertaken in Japan.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1918.

THE LULL ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Not unnaturally, the protracted inactivity shown by the enemy on the Western Front has been the occasion of not a little speculation, and even yet there is considerable doubt as to the true cause that has led to the offensive being postponed so unexpectedly. Various guesses have been hazarded—all of them plausible but none of them wholly satisfactory. By some it is believed that the heavy blow inflicted upon the Austrians by the Italians and those helping them has had not a little to do with upsetting the plans of the Germans in France. The Germans, it is well known, are firm believers in the simultaneous offensive and in doing things according to schedule. It is equally known that such plans frequently fail to mature, and that in consequence the whole machine is thrown out of gear with disastrous results. There can be no doubt that while it is very probable that the Germans were not relying to any great extent upon the efforts of their Allies in Italy, the terrific defeat inflicted must have had a serious effect. Others are of opinion that the lull is more likely to be due to causes of an entirely different sort—to nothing less, in fact, than to the Germans' inability to proceed further meantime owing to the difficulties confronting them in their attempt to concentrate material on ground far in advance of their railways. Whatever the true cause is, it is certain that the enemy is showing an inactivity strikingly in contrast with his former movements.

Meantime it is gratifying to note that the Allied troops are by no means emulating the enemy in this respect, but that, on the contrary, they have been carrying out a series of minor operations which have been meeting with a considerable measure of success. The British, French and Americans have, in fact, been very successful in what has been not inaptly described as their policy of pin-pricks, by which they have inflicted upon the enemy several minor defeats that are, in the circumstances, distinctly encouraging. Better still, we read that the enemy has failed to retaliate, notwithstanding the fact that he has had to give way at several points with fairly serious loss in men and material. That his success has failed to provoke a resumption of the attack seems to indicate that the delay in the attack has been imposed not by choice but by necessity. Following upon several similar successes, the British, we read, carried out another successful local operation to the north-west of Albert in which they captured over fifty prisoners and nine machine guns. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig also reports the capture of Hamel. During June, it is further stated, the British took no fewer than 1,957 prisoners, thirty of whom were officers. Our aircraft also had considerable success, attacking the enemy at various places and dropping bombs with good effect. Equally satisfactory are the "pin-pricks" which our heroic allies the French have been able to perform. Between the Oise and the Aisne the French executed a local operation north of Moulinson St. Omer, capturing enemy positions on a front of three kilometres and to a depth of 800 metres at some points, while west of Chateau-Thierry a hostile counter-attack in the region of Vaux failed under French fire. The nature of the American "pin-pricks" also is of a very satisfactory order. In one of the latest communiqués it is recorded that in co-operation with the French the Americans stormed the village of Vaux, Bois de la Roche and the neighbouring woods. Thus the French were not only able to advance their line on Hill 204 but the Americans also advanced their positions no less than 1,000 yards on a mile and a half front. On this occasion the enemy's losses in killed and wounded are stated to have been "heavy," and that one of his regiments while attempting to hold a sector was practically annihilated. The Americans are able to record that while their own losses were relatively light, they took no fewer than 500 prisoners, thus increasing the June prisoners taken from the vicinity in which the fighting took place to nearly 1,200. The material captured was also considerable and included trench mortars and sixty machine guns.

All this makes very satisfactory reading and points to the fact that no matter from what cause the enemy offensive may be in abeyance it is evident that the Allies are in no mood for a respite of any kind, and that if the successes deserve no better name than "pin-pricks" they are certainly preferable to the inactivity manifested by the enemy.

The Tribunal.

The General Military Service Tribunal has now begun its work in full earnest, and, from the manner in which it has dealt with the cases which have so far come before it, it has already created a good impression. It is clear that the merits of all cases are very fully considered, and the Tribunal appears to be doing its level best to hold the balances evenly. One point which has given very general satisfaction is that there is a distinct wish on the part of the Tribunal to exercise the powers of substitution provided for in the Ordinance. Indeed, the idea is being carried even a little further than contemplated by the Ordinance, for the Tribunal has made an appeal to unfit or over-age men engaged in non-essential work to offer themselves to take the places of fit men who could not otherwise be spared. That is a very sensible plan, but in many instances these unfit or over-age men may have difficulty in deciding whether their calling is or is not to the essential interests of the Colony, besides which, most of the men concerned are probably on agreement. These are two points upon which a little more light would be welcome, and if the Tribunal cannot see its way at any rate to issue a list of "essential" callings, it would probably be better for all concerned were the men affected to be approached by the authorities rather than that they should be left in doubt as to whether they should offer themselves or not. In that way also, the other point could no doubt be satisfactorily disposed of as well.

Government Tenders.

Tenders are being invited for widening and improving the bends and gradients of the Tai Po Road and for the erection of the Tai O Market.

New Sanitary Inspector.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Lance Sergeant William Arthur Pepperell to be a Sanitary Inspector for Stanley, with effect from the 3rd July, 1918.

Food and Drugs.

For the quarter ended June 30, there were analysed under the Sale of Food and Drugs Ordinance 26 samples of milk, two of ice cream and six of beer. All were genuine save two of milk.

Government Appointment.

His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Alan Eastace Wood to act as Chief Assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and as Deputy Registrar of Marriages, with effect from the 13th June, 1918.

A Stubborn Woman.

At the Police Court this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of three tails of government opium in excess of the amount allowed. Defendant pleaded guilty but stubbornly refused to say where she had got the opium from. His Worship inflicted a fine of \$250.

June Weather.

The Observatory returns show that June was an unusually wet month. Rain fell on twenty-three out of the thirty days and the total fall was 24.79 inches. The average mean temperature was 79.5, the highest point reached being 89.9, on the 29th, and the lowest 72.8, on the 17th. There were 147.6 hours of sunshine and the average humidity was 86.

The Coolie and the Opium.

Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, a coolie was charged with being in possession of seven mace of opium. Defendant said he bought the drug from a Hongkong opium farmer. Inspector O'Sullivan said the opium was found concealed in a hollow bamboo pole. A fine of \$20, or in default, five days' imprisonment, was ordered.

Typhoon Warning.

The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5 p.m. yesterday:—Typhoon in about 127 degrees Long. E. and 17 degrees Lat. N., almost stationary. The following telegram was received at 11 a.m. to-day:—Cyclone or typhoon E. of northern Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, almost stationary. Cyclone or typhoon near or over Gaum, moving W. or W.N.W.

An American in Trouble.

A man named Thomas O'Neil was charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, with being in unlawful possession of a revolver at Wan Chai last night. Inspector Sim said a ricksha coolie informed an Indian sergeant that defendant, who was in Spring Garden Lane, had a revolver in his possession. Defendant told his Worship he was an American, and further said he was asked by three American blue jackets to take charge of the revolver. The weapon did not belong to him. He only had it in his possession for about half an hour. He gave it to the sergeant right away. He had been asked by the management of the Grand Hotel to help in running it. He took the revolver from an American sailor who was drunk. He (defendant) had, he admitted, a little too much to drink. His Worship said the matter was a serious one; he was liable to be fined \$1,000. The case was more serious as defendant had admitted he was not sober. Defendant would be fined \$25, and the revolver confiscated.

Advised by the Doctor.

Before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, at the Police Court this morning, a Chinese woman was charged with being in unlawful possession of two-and-a-half tails of prepared opium. Revenue Officer Wildin said defendant was arrested as she was landing from a Macao steamer. Defendant said she had been advised by her doctor to smoke opium and this was for her own consumption. A fine of \$50 was imposed.

DAY BY DAY.

THE TRIBUNAL.

Some of Yesterday's Cases.

At the General Military Service Tribunal yesterday, the case was considered of Mr. G. E. Goldsborough, steward of the Hongkong Club.

Replied to the Chairman, Mr. Goldsborough said he was formerly in the Royal Artillery and did not ask for exemption. He agreed that a letter had been sent from the Committee of the Club saying that in the circumstances they were prepared to spare him.

Mr. Goldsborough asked about allowances for his wife and children, and the Chairman replied that with regard to this they would come within the scheme of allowances now under discussion, but which was not yet definitely fixed.

With regard to another dependant whom Mr. Goldsborough said he was supporting the particulars could be given to Mr. Fletcher and the Tribunal would consider the matter with a view to making any recommendation they might see proper.

The scheme of allowances would be an ungenerous scheme at all.

Mr. Goldsborough said he would like to know what the allowances were, but the Chairman again informed him that he could not be given details as they were not yet fixed, but they would be on a very generous scale.

Mr. Goldsborough said he did not want his wife and children to starve and the Chairman informed him that there was not possibility of that for the provision would probably be as generous as any in the world.

Details would be published within a week and Mr. Goldsborough would certainly not be going for some time after that.

After Mr. Goldsborough had again stated that he was quite willing to go, the Tribunal passed him for service.

A Barrister's Case.

In the case of Mr. V. Findlay Smith, barrister-at-law, the Chairman said they noticed that Mr. Smith was not actually practising and did not apply for exemption at all.

Mr. Smith:—I wish to go.

The Chairman:—Under these circumstances I do not think it is necessary to ask any more questions.

Mr. Smith:—I do not think it is.

The Chairman:—Then you will go.

Mr. Smith:—Thank you.

Temporary Exemption.

Mr. W. F. Gibbons, of Messrs. Wilkinson, Haywood and Clark, paint manufacturers, of London, applied for exemption.

The Chairman said that they understood that Mr. Gibbons was sub manager of the local agency of the firm and that he had stated on his papers that he ought to be exempted because it was in Imperial interests that British exports should be maintained.

Mr. Gibbons said that that was the view his principals took of the matter in a letter he had received from home.

The Chairman asked if it was not a fact that the export of paint from England had for some time past been stopped and Mr. Gibbons replied that that was not exactly the case.

It had been curtailed for some months due to the Government control of certain commodities, but he understood that substitutes had been discovered and that it was merely a question of erecting a plant to work those substitutes, when exports would again flow freely.

The Chairman asked if it was diminishing slowly.

He handed a further telegram and correspondence for the Tribunal's private perusal. He further said the manager was in Australia and would be there until the end of this year. He (Mr. Gibbons) was the sub-manager. He thought the manager's age was 42 and therefore he was not liable to military service. It was the desire of his firm in London that he should not go. He had tried to go and he did not wish to stay for himself. He gave details of his stocks here and in Shanghai and said that all the firm's goods were purely British, being manufactured in London. There was a further objection to another firm running the agency, because certain of the articles were unique and the firm's own invention. It was stated that Mr. Gibbons was the only representative of the firm out East and he thought that there would be some difficulty in getting another firm to take over his agency and also his power of attorney. He had applied for leave to look after the firm's business in Shanghai, but that leave had been refused. In reply to a question as to whether another firm could not carry on the agency until after the war, he explained.

The Chairman read certain confidential correspondence and added that they had seen a copy of the letter which Mr. Gibbons had written this month to the Hongkong Government in which he had explained his position here.

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He had applied for leave to look after the firm's business in Shanghai, but that leave had been refused.

In reply to a question as to whether another firm could not carry on the agency until after the war, he explained.

The Chairman then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

TYphoon Warnings.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—Having to leave to-morrow morning at daylight and noting that a typhoon has been reported off the coast of Luzon, one would naturally suppose that the latest movements would have been published in the leading evening paper of the Colony and signalled from the Observatory; instead of which one finds, after purchasing this evening's issue, that the latest news is dated 8 p.m. of the 4th, and this—from Manila, there being no information from the Hongkong Observatory, "fitted with wireless," regardless of the fact that shipping is the mainstay of the Colony.

Can nothing be done to improve matter? Might I be permitted to suggest that signals be shown as at Shanghai and Manila at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. giving the position and direction of any disturbance in the China Seas, even if they are beyond the 300-mile limit?

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

More German Aerial Losses.

London, July 3.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig says there is nothing to report. The weather on July 2nd was fine but hazy. Our machines worked as usual, but the enemy were less active. We destroyed thirteen aeroplanes and drove down nine out of control. Four of ours are missing. We dropped nineteen tons of bombs on enemy railways, dumps and billets.

Other Reports.

London, July 4.
An American communiqué reports: There is intense reciprocal artillerying north-westward of Chateau Thierry. We repulsed three raids in the Vosges.

A French communiqué reports artillery activity, reciprocal in Argonne, in the region of Vanquois and right of the Meuse. The total prisoners captured in the region north of Moulin-sous-Touvent reached 457, and there were thirty machine guns taken.

Enemy's Desperate Anxiety.

London, July 4.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports to-day: The enemy's desperate anxiety to hold on to the high ground north-west of Albert is interesting and possibly significant. Since the March offensive carried his line almost to Bousincourt we have been steadily pushing it back till we have obtained direct observation of his movements in the Acre Valley and have been thereby enabled to keep his communications under harassing fire. It is not surprising therefore that he has found the position intolerable. We may still have something to say about the ownership of apparently unimportant acres.

Duke of Connaught's Visit.

London, July 4.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters states: The Duke of Connaught's visit to the British Front concluded to-day when, accompanied by the Earl of Athlone, in the presence of the King of the Belgians, he bestowed decorations on Belgian officers and men. The Duke of Connaught inspected some American units and expressed high appreciation of their fine physique and soldierly appearance. A great event of the visit was the sports of the Canadian Corps on Dominion Day, which was a magnificent spectacle. The arena was almost encircled with grand stands, thronged with soldiers from all parts of the Empire. The track embraced a baseball ground, tennis courts, boxing ring and other Olympic paraphernalia. All the events, contested between the divisions of which the Corps is composed, aroused the wildest enthusiasm among the spectators. The spectacle of the day was the march round the arena of the massed Pipe Bands of a Canadian division. Overhead aeroplane on guard circled the arena. The Duke, on the day of his arrival, lunched with the Commander-in-Chief. He met Generals Petain and Foch and bestowed decorations on French troops, which were inspected, and was initiated into the mysteries of the latest tank developments.

THE CASE OF GENERAL GOUGH.

London, July 3.
In the House of Commons, replying to Maj.-General Ivor Philips, Mr. Macpherson stated that it had been impossible, in the present circumstances, to collect all information bearing on the case of General Gough so as to enable Sir Douglas Haig to submit a definite opinion. The Army Council were urging that efforts should be made to have a complete investigation.

Sir Edward Carson: Has Sir Douglas Haig reported on the conduct of General Gough?
Mr. Macpherson: No.

MORE GERMAN BARBARY.

Paris, July 3.
A French Army Order is issued showing that the Germans are again resorting to killing the wounded and prisoners. The evidence comes from escaped French prisoners on different parts of the West Front. For example, on taking Antesay, the enemy massacred their prisoners, of whom several were wounded. A French soldier saw the Germans kill French prisoners with their bayonets at Olizy. At another place the Germans fixed bayonets and "finished off" all the French wounded. These instances occurred recently.

AMERICA'S FINE EFFORT.

Washington, July 3.
Mr. Baker states that 276,382 American soldiers sailed for France during June. Altogether only 391 were lost at sea. President Wilson says the record must cause universal satisfaction, because the heart of America is unquestionably in the war.

A NEW RUSSIAN TSAR.

Amsterdam, July 3.
The Ukrainian Telegraph Bureau at Kiev announces that the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch has been proclaimed Tsar and is marching with Czecho-Slovaks and Cossacks against Moscow.

THE MUNITIONS FACTORY EXPLOSION.

London, July 3.
In the House of Commons Mr. Kellaway stated it was feared that a hundred were killed and over a hundred injured in the munitions-explosion. The employees behaved magnificently, many, after scattering at the first explosion, returned and assisted in rescuing the wounded. There was no panic. Three shifts were already running in parts of the factory.

THE LATE LORD RHONDDA.

London, July 3.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law and Mr. Asquith warmly tributed the services of Lord Rhondda. Mr. Bonar Law said his courage, tenacity and ability had enabled him largely to overcome the difficulties due to submarine. He mentioned that the disease wherefrom Lord Rhondda died originated from exposure on the occasion of the sinking of the Lusitania. The Premier telegraphed to Lady Rhondda saying that Lord Rhondda gave his life for his country.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP ATROCITY.

Amsterdam, July 3.
On receiving the first bare intelligence that the Llandaff Castle had been submerged a Berlin semi-official was hastily issued attributing the loss to a British mine.

New York, July 3.
Newspaper editorials reflect the horror at the torpedoing of the Llandaff Castle. The "Times" demands Allied action towards the excommunication of Germany from civilized nations. The "Sun" says the crime will make Germany's name a reproach. The "World" declares that Germany is inviting fearful retribution. The "Herald" says the torpedoing is another reason why everything German should be exterminated by decent people for all time.

1893.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the week ending July 13, 1893.)

The Dollar.

July 5.—"The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2/6½."

Justice for All.

July 10.—At the Magistracy to-day, before Mr. H. E. Wodehouse, a Chinaman was fined \$1 for allowing his private chair to stand on the footpath in Stanley Street, interfering with traffic, on the 7th instant. That is all right in its way, but now we want to see equal justice turned on to the European taxpayers who every day commit the same offence in the most crowded part of the Colony.

The "Rialto."

July 11.—The unsavoury rumours that have been flying around the Rialto for the last few days have not escaped us by any manner of means, but as only fools rash in where angels dared not tread, we, being full fledged harp-and-haloed angel, have not trodden. This paragraph was written a couple of days ago in view of the misapplication that has been put to one that appeared in Saturday's "Telegraph," the inference of which was, that a certain member of the community was being made a scapegoat to cover the misdeeds of some one else who was generally credited with having been engaged with him in financial transactions, that would not bear the light of day, especially that light which shines through the windows of the Supreme Court. And even now we see no reason for adding to it. There may be as much foundation for one story as for the other, but it is difficult, nay, impossible, to get at the truth just now and it would be unfair as well as dangerous and indiscreet to commit statements to print that after all may have their origin in air—that is, as regards amounts—even to please a section of our sensational loving readers. The whirligig of time tears the mask from the face of even the most cleverly concealed and ably conducted fraud. It will decide.

"James Hook".
July 12.—James Hook, an anglicized Celestial, faced the Magisterial music to-day, for having used a chopper, not wisely but too well, upon a certain Mr. Fan A To. Not having forty pieces of silver upon his person wherewith to soothe the severed nerves of To, Hook has gone to hang aloft for two months.

The Silver Question.
July 12.—A special meeting of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce was held this afternoon, to discuss the silver crisis.

Mr. J. J. Keswick presided, and there were also present Messrs. A. G. Wood, N. J. Ede, R. M. Gray, O. Janzen, H. H. Joseph, J. H. Scott, T. H. Whitehead (committee), T. Jackson, J. J. Francis, J. H. Garrels, G. Sharp, B. Bryamjee, G. von Willig, J. S. Laspak, E. B. Bellios, I. S. Morris, D. B. Barson, Gaskell, E. Alford, A. McConachie, O. J. Holliday, W. R. Lorley, C. Hawkins, Seip and F. Henderson (secretary). On the motion of Mr. T. H. Whitehead (Manager, Chartered Bank) seconded by Mr. J. H. Scott (Meggs, Butterfield and Swire), it was unanimously resolved:—"That the Japanese yen should, in the opinion of this meeting, be adopted as legal tender in Hongkong." On the motion of Mr. T. H. Whitehead (Manager, Chartered Bank), seconded by Mr. J. J. Francis, Q. C., it was unanimously resolved:—"That a special committee (not necessarily of members of Chamber) be appointed by the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce to enquire into and report on the desirability, in the interests of equal in weight and fitness to the Mexican Dollar, for circulation in this Colony, concurrently with those which are now legal tender."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

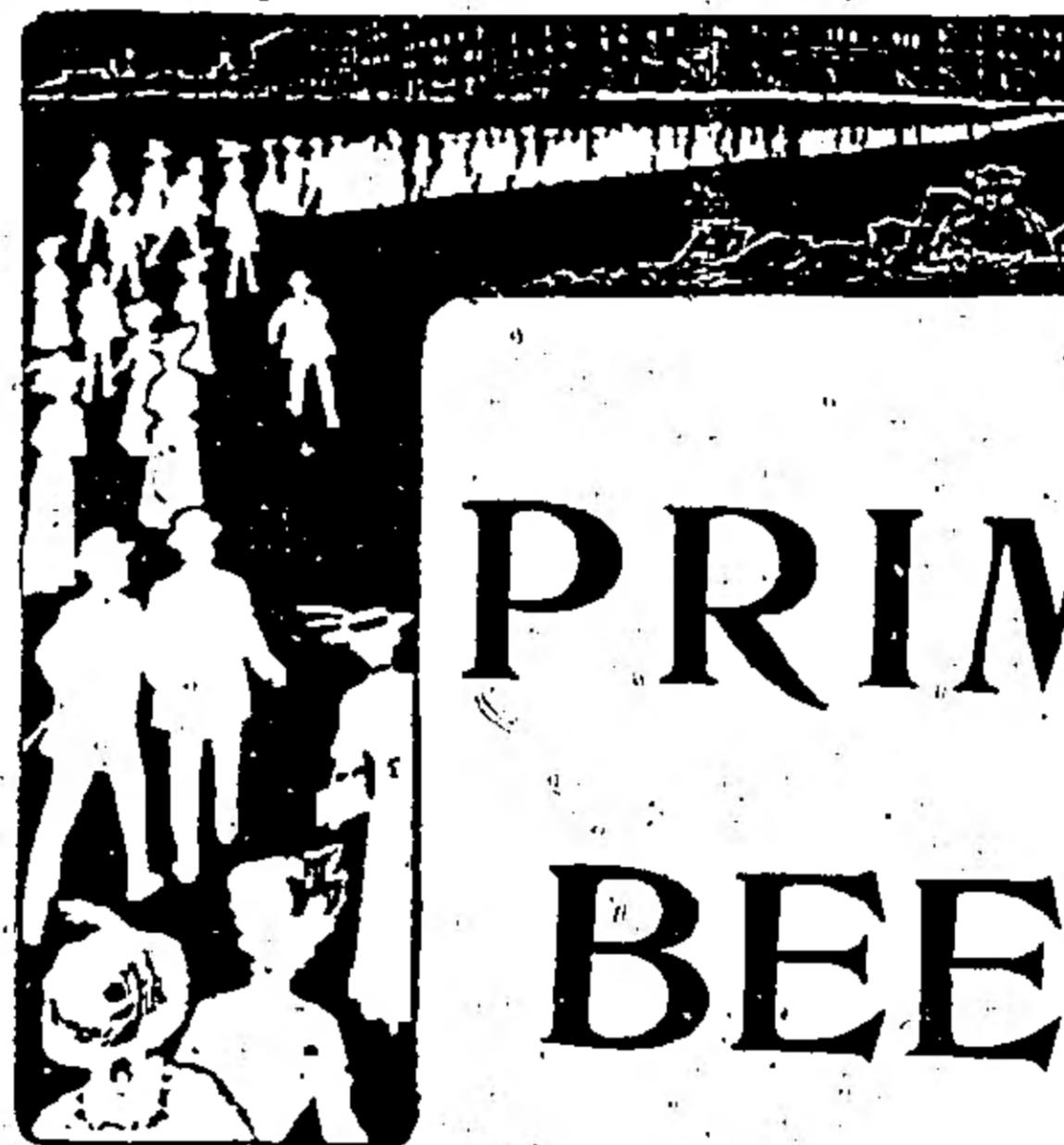
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AN AIR FIGHT.

American Lieutenant's Story
of an Exploit.

With the American Army in France, Thursday, May 2.—Lieutenant James A. Meissner, whose home is in Brooklyn and who brought down his first German airplane to-day on the American front northwest of Toul, returned to his bungalow to receive the congratulations of his comrades and to make his report with a bashful grin on his face. The lieutenant is twenty-one years old, of slight build and a graduate of Cornell.

The story of his exploit, having trickled in over the telephone wire, the Associated Press correspondent went to the lieutenant's bungalow. It had been reported that an under wing of Meissner's machine had been torn off by his opponent's airplane.

"Impossible," said one of the members of Meissner's squadron before the young aviator had returned to his billet. "If the boche really had scraped Jimmy with his wing we would have had to call on the Red Cross to make inquiries through Switzerland as to what had happened to him."

Just at that time Lieutenant Meissner himself jumped out of an automobile and walked toward the group gathered about the hangar.

"Well! Well! there's Jimmy now," cried his companions, as they all ran out to meet him. All tried to grasp his hand at the same time and shake it, while many questions were hurled at the young aviator. The lieutenant blushed and looked around as if at a loss how to begin. Then he briefly told an American story in an American way; just as if bringing down a German was an everyday tick.

"Well," he said, "I saw him at about 5,000 metres. There was another machine, which I believe was a French one, headed in the direction of the German. I just sailed in first, but the boche swooped down toward the earth when I was just above him. I went down after him, firing all the time."

"Then he straightened out and, turning his wing point quickly, rammed my wing, but as that was happening I

BANK RETURNS.

The returns of the average amount of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 30th June, 1918, as certified by the managers of the respective Banks are:

Bank.	Average Amount	Specie Reserve
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$2,266,025	\$5,000,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$23,036,933	17,000,000
Mercantile Bank of India, Limited	\$1,154,373	550,000
Total	\$23,457,331	22,550,000

• Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £150,000.

† Securities with the Crown Agents \$110,000.

The Colony's Health.

During yesterday there were notified two cases of plague, two of spotted fever and one each of diphtheria and enteric. All were fatal save the spotted fever cases and all the sufferers were Chinese.

I thought that might be some sort of camouflage for a get-a-way, for they tell me these Germans are full of tricks, so I kept right on his tail. Then he began to drop, real red flames streaming from him. I knew that I had him and that I had fired 200 shots, but I also knew my machine was damaged. So I turned around and headed for home, but I thought I had better come down safely inside our lines than to risk a fight all the way, so I did it—and there you are."

Then the lieutenant went over and told his mechanic about it. The pair stood beside another airplane on the wing of which had been pasted as a "hoodoo chaser," a Liberty Loan poster showing Liberty waving the American flag over the heads of the American soldiers and bearing the inscription:

"Fight to win Liberty Bonds."

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LEMON SQUASH
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NOTICE.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE
WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE
SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PUR-
CHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

ARNHOLD BROS & CO., LTD.
SHIPPING DEPT:

1a, Chater Road.

Phone No. 15-0.

NOTICE.

**MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.**
(MITSUBISHI TRADING CO.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASIMA OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDAKE,
YONOHONATAN HOJO, NAMAZU, SATO,
KAMADA, SHINKEI, KAMIYAMADA, BISAI
and OUTUBARI COAL MINES.

Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE, TOKYO.

BRANCHES AND REPRESENTA-
TIVES—NAGASARI, KARATSU,
WAKAMATSU, MOJI, KOBE,
OSAKA, TSURUGA, NAGOYA,
YOKOHAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE,
MURORAN, OTARU, VLADIVOS-
TOCK, PEKING, TIENTHIN, DAIREN,
TSINANFU, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
TAIPEH, HONGKONG, CANTON,
HAIPHONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA, LONDON & NEW YORK.

Cable Address:—
Hongkong:—"IWASAKI"
Canton: Haiphong:
—"IWASAKI".

Codes:—A.I., A.B.C., P.H. ED.,
Western Union and Bentley's.
AGENCY FOR THE OSAKA
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars Apply to:—
S. KAWATE, Manager.
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON,"
having arrived from Vancouver
July, 3rd. Consignees of cargo
are hereby notified that their
cargo is being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous godowns of the
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co., and stored at
consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
godown, where they will be ex-
amined on July 8th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented
within a month of the steamer's
arrival here, after which they
cannot be recognized. No claims
will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godown, and all
goods remaining after July 10th
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send
in their bills of lading for counter-
signature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR COY.
Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1918.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph
Company, Ltd.

Kashiwa, from Yokohama,
Leechongbo, Kwongmunglong,
from Shanghai.

Mr. Si, Jia Zifeng & Co., Des Vaux
Road, from Shanghai.

Chwanghoe, from Amoy,
Kwongtunglong, Room No. 38
Upper Floor, of Dahdoong Wire
Shop, Tsongquai or Middle, from
Shanghai.

Kangnungwha, Taianchan,
from Shanghai.

Kwongshuyuen, Castledock,
from Yokohama.

Hanjuncu, from Tokio.

T. KHNG,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 8, 1918.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).

Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL SYMBOL

MEANING.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1. ▲ (RED) | A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours. |
| 2. ▲ (White) | Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.) |
| 3. △ (White) | South (S.E. to S.W.) |
| 4. △ (Red) | East (N.E. to S.E.) |
| 5. △ (White) | West (N.W. to S.W.) |
| 6. △ (Red) | Gale expected to increase. |
| 7. △ (White) | Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction). |

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is hoisted after a black signal has been displayed it will mean that, on account of a change in the track of the typhoon, and for some other reason, a gale is no longer expected from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be hoisted later.

Water-Pulse Station and repeated at the Harbour Office.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The Harbour Office, H.M.S. "Tiger," Dockyard, Hongkong, is responsible for the purchase of the Standard Oil Company at Lei-chi-tok, and the gasoil near the Field Office's Quarters at Lyman.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------|
| 1. 2. | 3. 4. | 5. 6. | 7. |
| WHITE WHITE | GREEN GREEN | WHITE GREEN | RED |
| WHITE GREEN | WHITE WHITE | WHITE GREEN | GREEN |
| WHITE | WHITE | WHITE | RED |

The Night Signals will be displayed, at discretion, on the tower of the Railway Station on H.M.S. "Tiger." Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by a signal to be given in the event of the information conveyed by this signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed the Harbour Office will be signalled at the following stations—

GAS ROCK SAU KI WAN

WAGHAI SAN KUNG

STANLEY SHA TAU KOK

ABERDEEN TAI PO

to notify the fact to native craft and passing ocean vessels.

Further details can always be given to ocean vessels, on demand, by signal from lighthouses.

The signals are made by means of ten symbols representing the ten numerals.

They are displayed at the yard arms of the Storm Signal mast on Blackhead Hill, and remain until an order to change or lower is received from the Observatory.

The following information is given:

Typhoons and Cyclones (1) Direction of motion and velocity of centre, and the time at which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1)

Depression Signals (2) At the other end arm (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

Gale Signals (3) (a) The region threatened, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the time at which the gale conditions were first observed.

The upper symbol of group (1) indicates the latitude, and the two lower symbols the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression as far as can be determined. The two lower symbols of group (2) indicate the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1)

The third symbol of group (3) indicates the velocity at which the centre of the Typhoon is travelling. Alternatively it may indicate certain conditions, or a Continental Depression. In such cases no velocity is given.

The upper symbol of group (3) indicates the time at which the gale was in the position indicated.

The upper symbol of group (3) indicates the region threatened; the middle symbol, the direction from which the gale is expected, and the lowest symbol the time at which gale conditions were first observed.

The two upper symbols of group (1) indicate the latitude, and the two lower symbols the longitude of the centre of the Typhoon or Depression as far as can be determined. The two lower symbols of group (2) indicate the direction in which the Typhoon or Depression is travelling. (Table 1)

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STOP PRESS TELEGRAMS.

THE DEFENCE OF PARIS.

Security of the Capital Never Endangered.

His Excellency the French Minister at Peking has just communicated to the French Consul in Hongkong the following telegram from M. Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs at Paris. This telegram is a reply to a request for an explanation regarding a cable from Reuter's Agency, dated 22nd June, on the subject of the measures taken for the defence of Paris, which conveyed the impression that the French capital might eventually be evacuated:

"In the mind of the French Government and of the French nation, the security of Paris has never been and never will be endangered. If such a possibility has ever been considered, it is that to foresee and guard against even the most improbable events is the duty of a nation at war and of its leaders, a duty dictated by the most elementary prudence."

"The patriotism of our nation, the science of our Military Command, which has so well preserved our reserves intact, the energetic co-operation of our Allies, daily strengthened by the support, surpassing all expectations, of American troops, are for us the sure guarantee of final victory, a fact which is no longer doubted even by our enemies and of which the recent speech in the Reichstag of M. Kuehnemann contains a thinly-veiled admission."

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

London, July 4. Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that it is reported from Constantinople, via Berlin, that the Sultan of Turkey is dead.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS TO OPPOSE BUDGET.

London, July 4. Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that in the Reichstag Herr Scheidemann, intimated that the Socialists would refuse to vote for the Budget.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Successful French Attack.

London, June 4. A French communiqué says:—Between the Oise and the Aisne, we, at 7.30 last night, attacked west of Autrechies on a front of two kilometres. We advanced about eight hundred metres. A new attack was launched later in the same region between Autrechies and Moulin St-Just-Cauvent, at a moment when the enemy was preparing for a counter-attack. This enabled us to gain still further ground and our total advance extends over a front of five kilometres and to a depth of twelve hundred metres at some points. We took 1,086 wounded prisoners, including eighteen officers in these actions. A single French battalion took over three hundred prisoners.

STATE KITCHENS.

An Insurance Against Food Shortage.

The Ministry of Food has circulated a preliminary memorandum for the guidance of local authorities appointed to carry out the National Kitchens Order, in which advice is offered as to the setting up of the kitchens, and the fact that they are to be regarded as a business proposition and must not be conducted as a charity is emphasised.

Among advantages claimed for the kitchens, in addition to economy in food, fuel, and labour are the supply of nutritious and well-cooked food on a self-supporting but not a profit-making basis, and the substitution of skilfully-prepared and properly-cooked meals for makeshift meals.

The Food Controller desires that the provision of the kitchens should be regarded as a matter of urgency and as a form of insurance against acute food shortage. Kitchen scheme—both new ones and those already in operation—must be approved by the Food Controller, and the following provision for equipment has been sanctioned by the Treasury:

An out-and-out grant of one-quarter of the cost.

A second quarter which must be repaid out of the financial results of the kitchen.

A similar Treasury grant in respect of approved schemes for village canteens.

The balance of the cost is to be borne by the local authorities.

The need of adopting a scale of charges on an economical but self-supporting basis is pointed out, and it is suggested that representatives of organised Labour, of working women and of the co-operative movement should be included in the committee.

The Food Controller is willing to aid local authorities as regards

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent, writing under date of July 6, says:

Shum Chuan-hsun has circulated a telegram announcing his acceptance of the Administrative Directorship of the Union Military Government as from the 4th inst.

At a mass meeting, held at the Dutch Folly on July 5, Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Shum Chuan-hsun and all the leaders of Canton were present. The first question to discuss was to find an office for the Union Military Government. When a suitable office has been selected the Union Military Government will be formally opened. The meeting also discussed the appointment of ministers for the Government, and proposed to elect Dr. Wu Ting-fang to act as Minister of Foreign Affairs; Shum Chuan-hsun, Minister of Interior; Lam Po-yik, Minister of Navy; Luk Wing-ting, Minister of War; Tong Kai-yin, Minister of General Staff; and Tong Shiu-yi to act as Minister of Finance.

The authorities have ordered the a.s. Kwong Hing-Lee to be confiscated, being captured by the gunboat Kwong Kam in the river at Kiung Chow, transporting military articles for Lung Chui Kwong's troops.

The Harbour Office of Canton has notified that the typhoon signals code introduced in 1915 will be cancelled on August 15, 1918 and a new typhoon signal code enforced.

HOW LONG WILL YOUR INSURANCE KEEP YOUR FAMILY AFTER YOU ARE GONE.

The Average is Four Years,

Showing that most people are under-insured.

We provide for your Family an income for Life,

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.
F. N. WELLER, Manager, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT PROBLEMS.

Many Technical and Manufacturing Difficulties Overcome.

A report to Parliament by the British War Cabinet, covering the supply of aircraft for 1917, gives a striking picture of the difficulties met and overcome in keeping the British airmen adequately supplied with up-to-date airplanes. The report says:

"In endeavouring to describe the measures taken to meet the aircraft needs of the navy and army, the writer is at once confronted by the fact that the information desired by the country is precisely the information desired by the enemy. What the country wants to know is what has been the expansion in our air services; whether we have met and are meeting all the demands of the navy and of the army, both for replacement of obsolete machines by the most modern types and for the increase of our fighting strength in the air; what proportion of the national resources, in men, material and factories is being devoted to aviation; what the expansion is likely to be in the future.

"These are precisely the facts which we should like to know with regard to the German air service, and for that reason it would be inadmissible for us to supply Germany with corresponding information about ourselves by publishing a statement on the subject.

"It can be said that the expansion of our air services is keeping pace generally with the growing needs of the navy and the army.

"The brilliant part played by the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Naval Air Service in the battles of the Somme, Vimy, Messines and Ypres has been described by the Commander in Chief, who has also borne frequent testimony to the inestimable value of the work performed daily and nightly by the two air services.

"It is fair to say that not even the well-known superiority of our airmen over those of the enemy would have enabled the Commander in Chief's praise in so unstinted a measure unless they had been supplied with satisfactory machines and equipment from home.

"It is rather the fashion to criticise the quality of our machines. Most of the critics, however, are ignorant of the technical and manufacturing difficulties which have to be overcome in order to keep up a constant and increasing supply of the most up-to-date machines. Not only are the technical difficulties and the resultant research and experimental work formidable in themselves, but the task of building up in war time, without seriously affecting the requirements of other services, a new industry of a most highly skilled character necessarily puts a heavy strain upon the organising and manufacturing ability of the country.

"Such being the nature of the problem, it is satisfactory to be able to record that during the year 1917 not only was the number of squadrons of aircraft on the various fronts increased in a notable degree, but there was a complete replacement of machines and engines of the older types. The very great increase in output which is being obtained has placed a considerable strain on the workers in the aircraft and aero-engine factories of the country, a strain which is being met on the whole in a satisfactory manner.

"The difficulties in connection with production are aggravated by the competing claims of many different types of aero-engines. Standardisation is the ideal, but it is obviously difficult of attainment, having in view the importance of not losing time in production and at the same time of keeping abreast with the very latest developments necessitated by the need for constant increase of horse-power and higher performance.

"The Air Council are most keenly impressed by the need for concentration on a few approved engines, and they have the whole question of the reduction of numbers of types under constant and careful consideration."

Freight Space on Bombay Ships.

Last month the Nippon Yusen Kaisha only had the Bombay-maru, or Bombay service, and there was accordingly much pressure on freight space.

This month the company has decided to operate the Tenjin-maru, Tsai-an-maru, and the Tama-maru, while the O.S.K. vessels available will be the Sumatra-maru and the Kasado-maru. It is hoped that these vessels will appreciably relieve the congestion, but if it is still impossible to clear accumulated shipment, it is reported that the steamship companies will place more ships on the Bombay run next month. Japan

bulk manufacture or to defects only developed after long trial in the air new types of aeroplanes favourably reported on when first tried are found on longer experience not to give complete satisfaction, and it is impossible, if we are to keep ahead in the keen struggle for aerial superiority, to wait full experience before placing orders.

"Risks must be run and new types must be adopted at the earliest moment consistent with reasonable assurance that they will constitute a substantial improvement on what is already in use. Orders must be placed, moreover, for considerable numbers and for delivery over many months, as the large output required for our present flying services can only be obtained by bulk orders permitting a high degree of sub-division of work.

"The next step in the problem is the balancing of the engine and the aeroplane programme. Owing to the much longer period required for the production of engines than of aeroplanes, orders for the former must be placed for relatively long periods ahead before it is known what type of aeroplanes will be required when the engines become available.

"The problem is complicated by the fact that manufacture and delivery rarely if ever proceed in accordance with anticipation. The output of a particular type may be delayed for weeks or even months owing to some technical difficulty of manufacture. Moreover, as replacement of losses and expansion are proceeding simultaneously in the flying services, and the rate of wastage in different types of engines and of aeroplanes varies considerably according to circumstance, it is impossible to forecast with accuracy what engines will be available for the equipment of new types of aeroplanes after wastage has been made good.

"One lawyer said he writes names, sometimes his own, but more frequently the name of some person he knows, who, strange to say, has nothing to do with the conversation.

"Another said he frequently embellishes the figures of the number he is calling, while another admitted that he draws indefinite and unfinished pyramids, and should the conversation be prolonged, he shaded these masses.

"One stated that he draws constructive squares, joining each other, and also makes lines resembling the floor-plan of a house; another favours squares and diamonds, which he proceeds to embellish with circles and angles; while still another recalled that he draws the letter H in block formation, and if the conversation drags, adds the letter O.

"If there are pencil and paper handy eight men out of ten—be they lawyers, telephone men, or just plain business men—will draw designs of some kind while talking on the telephone, especially if the conversation is prolonged.

"It doesn't require any particular talent, as a study of some of the efforts found in telephone-booths and on the covers of directories will show. It isn't necessary that there be a booth—an ordinary desk-set, a stub of a pencil, and the back of an envelope will do.

"Probably you're among the artistic ones, unless you write with your left hand. Think back to the last time you used the telephone, when there were a pencil and a scrap of paper handy.

You just naturally picked up the pencil and made the most fearful and wonderful designs on the paper, after which you rolled it up into a little ball and threw it under the desk.

"We have several of these artistic telephone-users among our own officials. One of the traffic men, for instance, draws nice little sketches of shrubbery and trees and outdoors generally. A commercial official we know prefers Greek temples, and still another commercial man confesses to writing numbers and dates. Probably they all do it, in some form, and it would be interesting to take a look through the various waste-baskets some evening for incriminating evidence.

"The funny part of it is that the artist doesn't usually realize what he is doing and ten minutes later can not tell what he drew or whether he drew anything. All the while he is talking he is busy with his pictures, but the making of them does not seem to interfere in the least with the conversation."

"Of course, the writer goes on, one must look to psychology for the answer. An eminent psychologist is quoted as giving the following explanation of the doings of the telephone artists:

"I firmly believe that nearly every one who uses a telephone is given to scribbling, writing, drawing, or figuring on a bit of paper if it is handy. I always do

AT THE TELEPHONE.

The Scribbling and Sketching Habit.

What do you do when you telephone? The obvious answer is, "Why talk, of course." Even this is not wholly obvious, for some of us do little but listen.

This is especially apt to be the case when persons of opposite sex are using the two ends of the line.

But most of us, we are assured by the writer of an article in the *Transmitter* (Baltimore, April), do something else; and with many, whether talking or listening, this something assumes a sort of primitive artistry, which is capable, we are told, of a rational psychological explanation. We read:

"The telephone and its use are a fruitful source for writers in newspapers and magazines, and the subject has many phases. One phase that seems to be written up right often lately is the inclination of telephone-users to draw pictures or figures while talking.

"A group of lawyers and court officials (so the story goes) were asked the other day: 'What do you do besides talking when you use the telephone?' At first, several of them stated that they did nothing, but upon second thought pleaded guilty of various artistic endeavours, from elaborate sketches to cross-croissants.

"One lawyer said he writes names, sometimes his own, but more frequently the name of some person he knows, who, strange to say, has nothing to do with the conversation.

"Another said he frequently embellishes the figures of the number he is calling, while another admitted that he draws indefinite and unfinished pyramids, and should the conversation be prolonged, he shaded these masses.

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"We have several of these artistic telephone-users among our own officials. One of the traffic men, for instance, draws nice little sketches of shrubbery and trees and outdoors generally. A commercial official we know prefers Greek temples, and still another commercial man confesses to writing numbers and dates. Probably they all do it, in some form, and it would be interesting to take a look through the various waste-baskets some evening for incriminating evidence.

"The funny part of it is that the artist doesn't usually realize what he is doing and ten minutes later can not tell what he drew or whether he drew anything. All the while he is talking he is busy with his pictures, but the making of them does not seem to interfere in the least with the conversation."

"Of course, the writer goes on, one must look to psychology for the answer. An eminent psychologist is quoted as giving the following explanation of the doings of the telephone artists:

"I firmly believe that nearly every one who uses a telephone is given to scribbling, writing, drawing, or figuring on a bit of paper if it is handy. I always do

FAULTY ENEMY PROPHECY.

What U-Boats Were Expected to Do.

The recent German official boasting about the submarine campaign have a deeper meaning than appears on the surface.

April was fixed upon by the expert prophets as the month in which England would be brought to her knees, and the prediction, as even the Germans can now see, has not been fulfilled.

On Sept. 12 last year Captain von Kuhlwein (who is a member of the Naval Press Bureau) published a remarkable article in the *Koerische Zeitung*, in which he cited the opinions and calculations of "independent" authorities on the submarine war, showing how "Science" regarded its ultimate outcome in the light of private investigations. He singled out for praise "the remarkably exact calculations" of a Professor Kiegelein, of Hamburg, which deserve reproduction in the light of the present condition.

(a) "The defeat of Great Britain is a matter of tonnage space.

(b) "Should the decreases of tonnage continue at the same rate, that is, 500,000 tons per month, British home and foreign tonnage will reach a crisis at the end of September, and will only suffice for the minimum requirements of import, which amount to 25-27 million tons per annum.

(c) "Should England pass through that crisis, a collapse is not to be expected for the next three months, since the new harvest will secure England's food supply during these three months.

(d) "For the period after September, though the sinkings may remain the same, the net losses must be put at a lower figure (about 250,000 tons gross) because of the probable increase in British and American ship-building activity, and, in addition, the enemy will be able to bear his losses by reason of the circumstances mentioned in Clause (c).

(e) "In December nothing will be left for the British to do but to divert military transports for economic objects, that is, to weaken their military strength.

(f) "At the end of March this disarmament will have reached 2,500,000, and at the end of April 3,000,000 tons gross, and England will have lost almost one-third of the shipping requisitioned for military objects.

"It doesn't require any particular talent, as a study of some of the efforts found in telephone-booths and on the covers of directories will show. It isn't necessary that there be a booth—an ordinary desk-set, a stub of a pencil, and the back of an envelope will do.

"Probably you're among the artistic ones, unless you write with your left hand. Think back to the last time you used the telephone, when there were a pencil and a scrap of paper handy.

You just naturally picked up the pencil and made the most fearful and wonderful designs on the paper, after which you rolled it up into a little ball and threw it under the desk.

"We have several of these artistic telephone-users among our own officials. One of the traffic men, for instance, draws nice little sketches of shrubbery and trees and outdoors generally. A commercial official we know prefers Greek temples, and still another commercial man confesses to writing numbers and dates. Probably they all do it, in some form, and it would be interesting to take a look through the various waste-baskets some evening for incriminating evidence.

"The funny part of it is that the artist doesn't usually realize what he is doing and ten minutes later can

BULGARIA AND GERMANY.

Will They Become Enemies?

One of the difficulties of an alliance based on hopes of plunder is this; when the Allies have got their plunder, what are they to do with it? History is strewn with the wrecks of aggressive alliances that have broken down when it came to dividing the spoils; and during the past months we have been enjoying a very pretty object lesson on the subject in the increasing friction between Bulgaria and Germany. We are writing in the middle of April, and the end of the story will not be known till we get the terms of the final treaty between Germany and Rumania; but while we are waiting it may be of interest to set out the facts and see how they bear on the future. One consequence meanwhile, as everyone has seen for themselves, has been the complete inactivity of the Bulgarian army.

Bulgaria went to war to obtain Macedonia, and that part of the Dobrudja which was ceded to Rumania in 1913. She cared nothing about Germany; in fact the only convinced pro-German elements in the country were the Tsar Ferdinand and the present Prime Minister, M. Radovayev, and his friends, who were only a Court clique. Most of the other political parties were rather friendly to the Entente. But all were united in the desire to obtain the districts in question; and when Germany guaranteed Bulgaria's aims, which the Entente were too honest to do, the country was quite content to follow its Tsar into the German alliance. Little therefore turns on the internal divisions in Bulgaria, or the undoubted dislike of large sections for the Government; for all except a few Socialists who advocate a Balkan confederation, are united in supporting the waraims for which the Government stands. The Government have recently obtained the prolongation of the life of the present Sobranye until demobilisation, and are consequently quit of the fear of a general election; though no one can say what might happen if they failed to achieve the waraims which the country desire. The great dissatisfaction which exists in Bulgaria is due to this, that the Government are identified with Germany,—indeed they are frequently reproached with being Germany's vassals,—and many people fear that Germany means to sell Bulgaria after all.

We are here considering the Dobrudja only, as for the moment nothing turns on Macedonia; and the Dobrudja up to the Danube, which was not contemplated when the alliance was made. After this conquest Bulgaria at once altered her waraims, and claimed the entire Dobrudja; "our Dobrudja" as the press calls it. A great propaganda campaign has been conducted in the press week by week on the subject; and the principal opposition paper, the Nationalist *Mir*, has worked harder at it even than the Government organs. Support too has been secured from the Dobrudja itself, both in numerous petitions from different villages and districts, and in a resolution of the Dobrudjan National Congress of over 400 delegates which met at Babadagh in November and demanded union with Bulgaria. The policy of the Government in the autumn was to treat the whole matter as a *fait accompli*. Tsar Ferdinand's speech from the throne at the opening of the Sobranye in October said: "The Tsar, the nation, and my brave army, proud of their having attained the liberation, and the unification of Bulgaria, greet with joy the peacemaking initiative of the Pope". In September the Bulgarian Minister in Washington, M. Panaratz, after saying that Bulgaria entered the war with the single object of regaining the Dobrudja and the Macedonian parts of Serbia, declared: "Now that Bulgaria has attained her aims she is ready for peace. We are not participating in the war except against Serbia and Rumania." For Bulgaria, that is, the war was over; she had got what she wanted,—always provided her good allies saw it in the same light.

This unfortunately was just what her good allies did not do. The first clear statement of trouble ahead was made by Radovayev in the Sobranye on Oct. 31st, in a stormy and hostile House. After explaining Bulgaria's dependence on Germany for supplies, he said: "I beg of you to avoid bickering, and not to increase friction between us and our allies, for this may be detrimental to our relations with them. We are waging a diplomatic conflict about the Dobrudja, as there is no reference to it in the treaties". He added: "The nation and the Government demand the Dobrudja; this is a point of dispute between our allies and ourselves." Radovayev explained himself further to a delegation from the Dobrudja in January; the treaty with Germany only provided for a return of the territory annexed by Rumania in 1913, together with redefinition of frontier, and so did not touch the northern Dobrudja. Press and politician naturally took the matter up, partly comforting themselves with mutual assurances, after the fashion in Turkey, that of course Germany would do the right thing by Bulgaria, and partly threatening Germany in good round terms that the whole alliance was at stake if she did not. The Nationalist *Mir* on Feb. 14th reminded Germans that a real and unsisterly friendship between Bulgaria and Germany depended on the "liberation" of the Dobrudja, and on the 19th said that the solution of this question would be the test of Austro-German-Bulgarian friendship. The pro-German Kambana on Feb. 16th said that the future of the alliance would depend on Germany's decision. The Democratic *Preposti* on Feb. 23rd assured Germany that "any effort to secure military advantages or an economic servitude would compromise all her gains in the Balkans during the war". On Feb. 1st the ex-minister M. Malinov said bluntly in the Sobranye: "If this national desire (for the whole Dobrudja) is shared by our ally we are with him; if not, no." The resolution of the Dobrudjan Congress, already referred to, declared for resistance by armed force to any attempt to separate the Dobrudja from Bulgaria; and the Dneprat, which supports the Government, wrote on Nov. 25th: "Measures must be taken to prepare for the Dobrudja against invasion."

It was thus evident that, unless Bulgaria obtained the whole Dobrudja, trouble was likely to result. But Germany kept silence about her policy; and Bulgarians were both perplexed and angry. In the Sobranye, the ex-minister M. Todorov on Jan. 30th voiced the fears of the malcontents, and accused Germany of not giving Bulgaria the support to which she was entitled; while next day Malinov declared that Bulgaria had been asked to make concessions. Rumour naturally became busy; and on Feb. 28th, Todorov asked the Prime Minister whether it were true that the Dobrudja was to be ceded, not to Bulgaria, but to the Allies, and whether such a formula might not lead some of the allies to assume that they had acquired rights there. Radovayev could not answer; for it was true.

At the beginning of March it became known that the preliminary treaty with Rumania provided for the cession of the Dobrudja to the allies jointly. This made a very bad impression in Bulgaria; though Radovayev asserted in the Sobranye that in the final treaty the Dobrudja would be ceded to Bulgaria. Even the pro-German Kambana, on March 14th, protested against this humiliation while on March 3rd, the *Mir* said that lasting peace would only be possible when great nations afforded to small ones opportunities of free development without seeking to impair their sovereignty. (These are the latest papers we have.) But meanwhile another difficulty had come into view. Relations between Bulgaria and Turkey had not been good for some time; and Turkey began to claim, as compensation for her aid in conquering the Dobrudja, the districts in Thrace ceded by her to Bulgaria at the beginning of the war, including Dedeagatch. The Bulgarian press read her angry

lectures on her "attempt" to restore the "balance of power"; and on Mar. 14th the *Preposti* actually referred to the Bulgarian victories over Turkey in 1913, and said: "Do the Turks think us mad? We cannot and shall not barter our State territory." Todorov, who, as before, expressed the general discontent in the Sobranye, asked on March 11th if it were true that "Bulgaria would have to make concessions to her allies, and declared that she would not give compensation; if it was desired to maintain the alliance, Bulgaria's political and economic independence must not be infringed. He put this more strongly a few days later, and added, that, if Turkey raised territorial questions, the only result would be to introduce suspicion and discontent into Bulgaria's relations with her.

What now was Germany's part? It was believed that the German plan was that Bulgaria should receive the Dobrudja ceding the Thracian district to Turkey as compensation, but keeping Serres, Drama and Kavala to gild the pill.

Bulgaria however claimed that

she already had an agreement with Germany under which she was to keep these three towns; while no official German statement had been made that Bulgaria should have the Dobrudja. Count Hertling on Feb. 26th said that, in the negotiations with Rumania, Germany "had to see that a compromise is arranged there regarding any divergent desires; this might possibly give rise to difficulties." Count Czernin on April 2nd spoke at length on the arrangements with Rumania, but was silent about the Dobrudja; a fact no doubt duly noted at Sofia. On April 10th however, a very notable unofficial statement appeared in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*: Bulgaria was to have the Dobrudja, but Germany, Austria and Turkey were all to receive compensation; in Turkey's case the Thracian districts. This claim to compensation for Germany accords perfectly with the silence of German statements.

Negotiations were opened between Turkey and Bulgaria over the Thracian district. Obviously Bulgaria was starved; for the negotiations broke down, and about April 12th Germany insisted on their being re-opened and appointed Dr. Helffrich as mediator; the result is not yet known, but it is being stated in Germany, (e.g. *Wasser Zeitung* April 15th), that a settlement with Turkey is a condition precedent of Bulgaria receiving the Dobrudja. But as to what compensation Germany herself claims we know little. The German press has been talking a great deal about Costanza. Count Reventlow has practically claimed it for Germany; the *Lokalzeitungen* on Mar. 7th demanded for Germany communication via Costanza with the Black Sea; a Vienna telegram to the "Münchener Neueste Nachrichten" said the status of the town would be settled by a mixed commission, as certain points relating to the harbour remained to be adjusted; the *Berliner Tageblatt* has talked of a free port.

Germany is leasing the Rumanian oil-fields for 99 years, and will no doubt claim the pipeline to Costanza, and special rights over the port; possibly, "no economic privileges. But she may go further: an article in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* on Feb. 27th, from "an estimable source" demanded "an independent German-protected region at the mouth of the Danube," on the strength of the German colonists in the Dobrudja and Bessarabia; as Germany is constructing a great through waterway from the Rhine to the Danube mouth, this is important. Germany still keeps a grip on the Dobrudja. Bulgaria has not been allowed to administer it, and Radovayev stated on Feb. 26th that the German military administration was to continue till the end of the war, a statement recently confirmed by the German *Tageblatt* (Bucharest). So even if Bulgaria agrees to the compensation, she will have to wait for the territory. That there will be bad feeling is obvious.

If Bulgaria gets the Dobrudja, with Drama, Serres and Kavala, Germany will probably set little more use from her; she will begin to be excused for taking care of herself.

"The rabbit, I repeat, barrow," says the inventor. "He will go far in search of water. With salt added to his cabbage he will get very thirsty. A tunnel!" the inventor cries, almost, if not quite, beside himself. Then in a hoarse whisper he breathes the words, "The Rhine!"

"Pray continue," says the great scientist, unable to believe his ears.

"Fired by thirst and longing for water ten rabbits will do one man's work. If, shall we say, 10,000 men are now employed on mining operations on the front, why not use ten times that number of thirst-mad rabbits who will in due course be established. It was part of the ill-fortune of the Home Rule cause in the past that when Gladstone took it up under pressure of a political crisis there had been neither educational preparation of the electors nor due deliberation among the statesmen concerned. Even in

"The greatest!" exclaims the inventor, those parts of his face uncovered by hair crimsoning with joy. "When the rabbits throw aside the earth in their feverish haste, the earth so removed will fall into cunningly contrived bed-room slippers."

"A homely touch," says the great scientist, family.

"England," cries the inventor, his voice now vibrating through the room, "is overwhelmed with pet dogs, with lap dogs eating into supplies of food. Take them to France. Ten dogs carrying a slipper piece full of earth will do the work of one man, and remove the earth from the tunnel. I have calculated that by the time the tunnel reaches the Rhine the dogs will, in their hunger, kill and eat the rabbits, and so nature will restore herself. Then the twenty thousand released men, now fully armed, will rush through the tunnel and pour upon defenceless and amazed Germany. Overhead five million guinea-pigs with false steel teeth will gnaw their way through the barbed wire, while octopi in especially armoured tanks of salt water will with their enormous feelers seize the flying army, and millions upon millions of clothes moths suddenly released from balloons will eat the clothing from the backs of the routed soldiers, and so—"

The inventor seats himself, not without surprise; files the cigar in his breast pocket for future reference, and lights a doubtful pipe, the painful wheezes of which bring an air of Bohemia into the office.

"You have, doubtless, some great idea," says the great scientist, with tact for which he is noted.

"If you could spare me a few moments—," begins the inventor.

"My dear sir!" exclaims the great scientist. "I am your servant. It is true that I have a steak of salmon waiting me at the Club, but that, in war time, is of no consequence. Pray proceed."

"I have indeed," says the inventor, wiping a moist eye with the merest apology for a handkerchief, "an idea which will bring this war to an end."

"My dear friend," says, very graciously, the great scientist, "in case you should feel embarrassed, let me hint to you that such an idea, as I think yours may prove, is all we seek."

"The common or vulgar rabbit—" the inventor begins.

"They have such beautiful eyes," says the great scientist.

"Multiples very quickly," says the inventor. "Its progeny is large and frequent. They burrow," he adds, darkly.

"How true!" says the great scientist. "I see you to be a man of great observation."

"The ordinary puppy dog—," says the inventor.

"The faithful hound!" says the great scientist (well known for his love of animals).

"Will carry slippers a considerable distance," says the inventor.

"I have noticed the habit, remarks the great scientist, slightly, by now, bewildered.

"We need man-power above all things," says the inventor, much encouraged. "We are combing out miners at home, why not in France?"

"Why not indeed?" ejaculates the great scientist, getting despite himself, near the bell.

"Why not replace them by ants?" cries the inventor.

"How you see that arrive at my point?"

Hastily mopping his brow with a handkerchief of pure cambric, the great scientist presses a glass of sherry on the inventor and begs to be excused for taking care of himself.

FEDERAL HOME RULE.

A Sound Solution of the Problem.

The Rt. Hon J. M. Robertson, M.P., writes in the *Daily Chronicle* as follows:

Many old students of the Home Rule problem, I feel sure, will join in an appeal to the Government not only so to frame the new Home Rule Bill that it will dovetail into a Federal scheme, but to accompany it with an assurance that a Federal system will in due course be established. It was part of the ill-fortune of the Home Rule cause in the past that when Gladstone took it up under pressure of a political crisis there had been neither educational preparation of the electors nor due deliberation among the statesmen concerned. Even in

"The greatest!" exclaims the inventor, those parts of his face uncovered by hair crimsoning with joy. "When the rabbits throw aside the earth in their feverish haste, the earth so removed will fall into cunningly contrived bed-room slippers."

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It was an open secret in Gladstone's day that a Federal plan might have averted the opposition of many Liberal Unionists. Chamberlain more than once hinted as much. But whether because of the personal resistance of some of the Liberal leaders, or because of Irish opposition, or because of grave danger. There is ample employment for any thoughtful politician in the manifold fiscal and international problems which will be reserved to the Union Parliament; and there will be no less ample work for the members of the four national legislatures (supposing England to have only one) which will take up the thousand and one tasks of reconstruction.

Incidentally, one outstanding problem will disappear with the establishment of a Federal constitution. The House of Lords will no longer have any power in respect of any of the issues upon which in the past it has come into conflict with the House of Commons. Education, land, licensing, disestablishment, will all come within the province of the "national" Parliaments in which all are represented.

Not only is that the only sound solution of the problem which Gladstone confessed to be almost beyond the wit of man to solve, as it presented itself in his Home Rule Bills; it is the one solution which fully and fairly meets the objections of Ulster. The fundamental grievances of the Ulster Unionists is that mere Home Rule for Ireland deprives them of the camel, the pouch of the palican, and the swiftness of the eagle to replace the Army Service Corps—

The door opens to admit the charming girl.

"Kindly see that this learned gentleman is well treated in that place reserved for such great intellects. Now, sir, let me thank you in the name of the Government. The War Cabinet shall have their "national" Parliaments, and all alike will be nationally represented in the Union Parliament. On that foot-

"Calculating pigs should take the place of the Army Pay Corps, and birds could be taught to drop bombs . . ."

The charming girl with surprising aptitude guides him to the lift where, as it swiftly descends, the inventor's voice drones up to the great, but anxious, scientist.

"Flying fish in the Air Force" were the last words he heard until a new, but equally pretty office girl announces "A gentleman who has a gun which will fire 200 miles."

"Pray show him in," says the great scientist. "And spare me, if you can, one of your tea biscuits. I shall not lunch today."

Mr. Hughes's Son Wounded.

The Australian Prime Minister's son, Cpl. E. W. Hughes, has been wounded in France, and is now in hospital in England.

Women Chemists of the Future.

Lady students at the school of the British Pharmaceutical Society, Bloomsbury Square, easily beat the men in the recent examinations, securing all the chief awards. The four silver medals were secured by the ladies, and out of eleven distinctions only one was won by a man.

But this is the vital

a Federal policy by the vital moment of the time being, and the eliciting of the feeling of Parliament on the subject. After taking special pains, in conjunction with colleagues, to ascertain the condition of Parliamentary opinion,

it is overwhelming in favour of following up Home Rule for Ireland with "Home Rule All Round." All the Liberal leaders and nearly all the Liberal party, there is reason to hope, will support the policy. But it is greatly to be desired that it should become not a party but a Coalition policy, the body of Unionists friendly to Federation being so large as to make that consummation perfectly possible. If Sir Edward Carson saw his way to come in, the settlement would be so nearly unanimous as to be in the highest degree auspicious for the future.

If any British citizens need any other motive to accept it than the irresistible need for a settlement in Ireland, the reasons exist in abundance. A generation ago Gladstone gave as a more than sufficient reason for beginning a policy of devolution the impossibility in Parliament of giving adequate time and attention to the ever growing multitude of problems thrust upon it. What was true then is overwhelming true to-day. I affirm with all possible emphasis that it is to-day impossible for any member of Parliament to study adequately all the questions upon which he is called to vote. After the war, when we have to grapple with a host of new problems, the impossibility will become a source of grave danger. There is ample

employment for any thoughtful politician in the manifold fiscal and international problems which will be reserved to the Union Parliament; and there will be no less ample work for the members of the four national legislatures (supposing England to have only one) which will take up the thousand and one tasks of reconstruction.

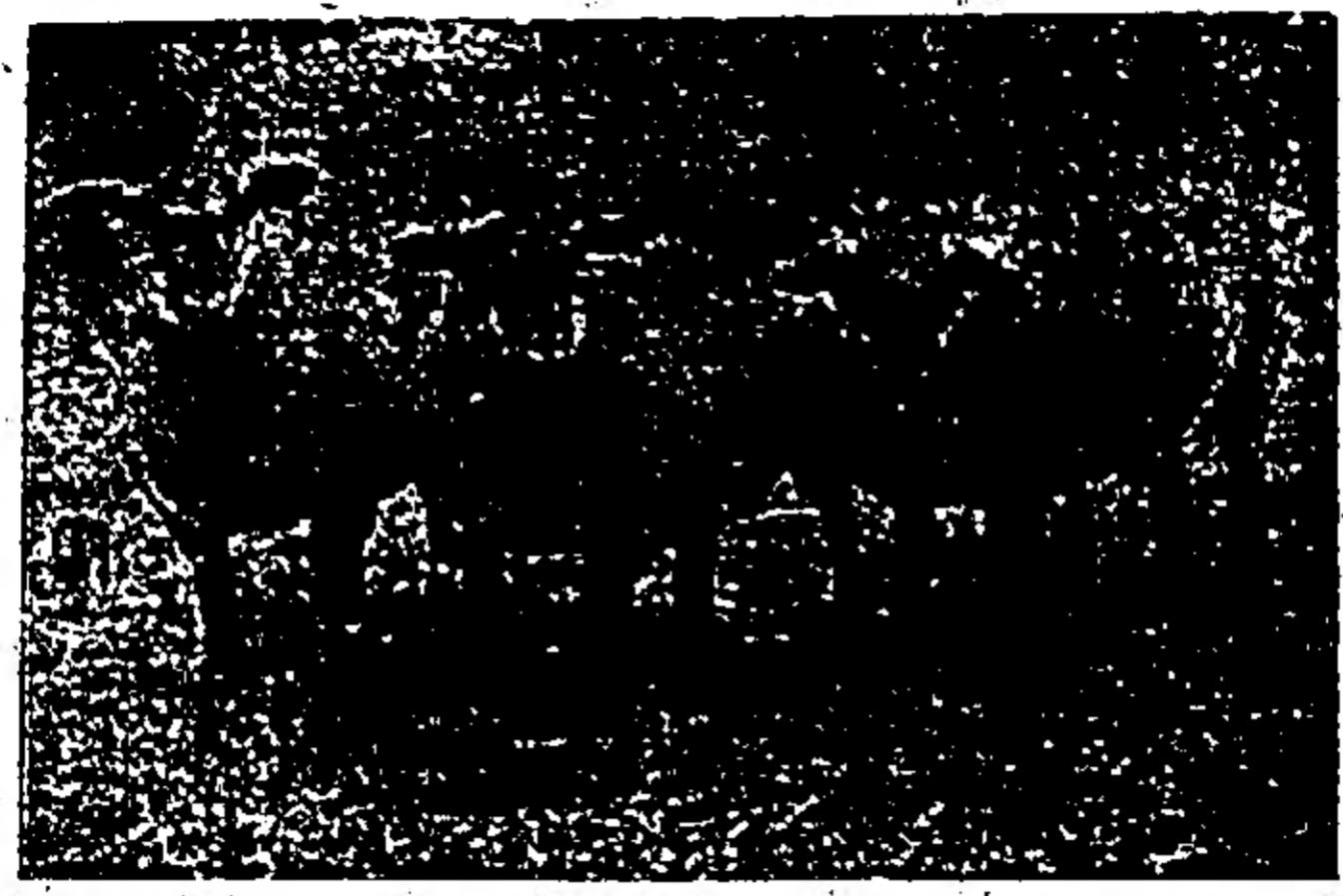
Ulstermen, we are told, do not trust a mere promise to set up a Federal system after the war. Their own distrust should enable them to sympathise with the attitude of the Irish Home Rulers, who, with so much more reason, are placed on exactly the same status as all the other citizens of the United Kingdom. All alike will have their "national" Parliaments, and all alike will be individually represented in the Union Parliament. On that foot-

"Should the Government take the statesmanlike course of declaring for Federalism a new appeal may fitly be made to Irish Nationalists to take at last a similarly statesmanlike course. They have always stood aloof from an appeal for a Federal solution, usually arguing that the adoption of that plan would indefinitely delay the establishment of Home Rule for Ireland. It may have been this resistance on their part that has so long delayed the true solution of the Home Rule problem. But now that Home Rule is to be given to Ireland as first step they have no good ground for opposition to the completing measure. Those of them who stand out for a Dominion Parliament are simply blocking the way to Home Rule altogether; for a Dominion Parliament is precisely what Ulster—*to say nothing of Britain*—can never consent to. For

Nationalists then, to persist in that demand is simply to refuse to recognise in the case of Ulster the very place upon which they found for themselves. And they cannot hope in that case to have the support of American opinion.

It was to maintain the Union that the Northern States fought out the Civil War. And union is as vital to the United Kingdom as it was to the United States.

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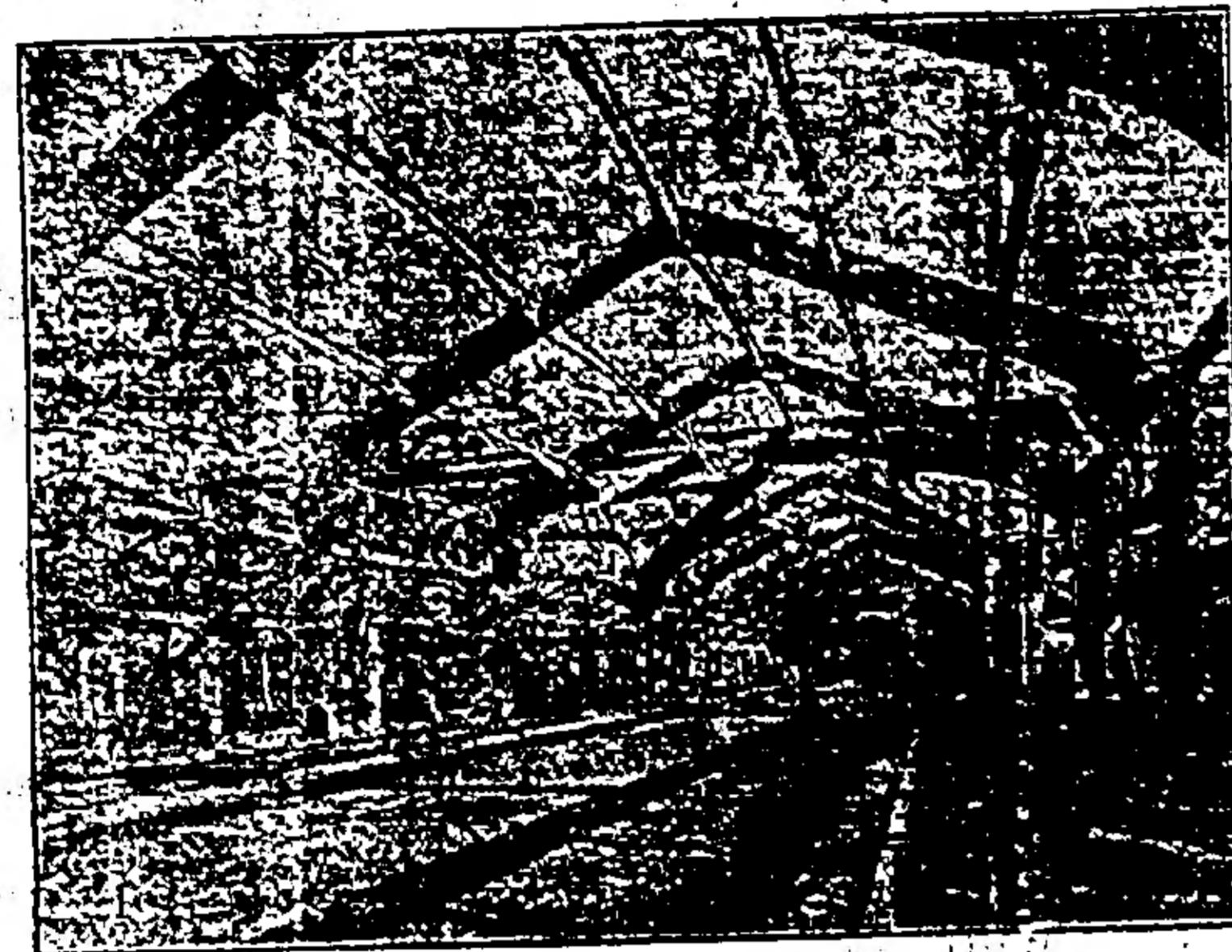
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GERMAN ETHICS.

Some Interesting Comments.

Over against the ethics and religion of the Kaiser party in Germany, may be quoted something of the ethics of Prof. F. W. Forster, of the University of Munich, a brother-in-law of Nietzsche and a Social Democrat, whose article was reprinted from the *Munichener Post* by the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*. From the latter it is transferred to the *Christian Register* (Boston) by A. W. Vernon, who remarks that "after these long years of strife we Americans appreciate not only the sanity but the rare courage of such writing." The Munich professor undertakes to show to his countrymen why England and America still keep on fighting:

"They are waging war to rid the world of war and the threat of war. That seems beyond the horizon of many modern Germans who have grown up in military Boeroecism. They have no idea how pacifico thought has filled the English and American world in the last two decades, not merely on ideal grounds but because, as Herbert Spencer reiterated, highly developed methods of mediation in international disputes belong to the essence of industrial society and its world-wide organised needs and assurances. And simply because we do not realise that, and therefore insist on attributing the decisions of our opponents to the most obviously self-interested hand-to-mouth diplomacy, we allow ourselves to be misled by those superwise folk who insist that America's stupendous preparations are meant for Japan and not for us. That is 'Prussian' folk-psychology

"But must America really continue this war in order to obtain the recognition and accomplishment of its world-programme? Haven't the resolutions of the majority of the Reichstag and the answer of the Central Powers to the Pope demonstrated our entire willingness to work with them for the accomplishment of their plans for the future? What is there more that we can do? The answer is simple: the Entente still misses the convincing moral guarantee behind all these declarations. It does not believe that the majority of

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Hankow Money Market.

We have to report a very quiet week, with but little doing, says the Hankow British Chamber of Commerce circular for June 19. Taels T. T. on Shanghai were in small demand at declining rates the Chinese market closing easy at \$6.725. Dollars also declined from 70.2 buyers, 70.4 sellers, Chinese market to 70.1 and 70.3 respectively, and closed easy. Interest, 4 per cent. Changsha exchange, 53 (nominal).

Languages and After-War Trade.

The committee appointed by Mr. Asquith to inquire into the position of modern languages in the educational system of Great Britain has issued a voluminous report which, says the *Economist*, deserves the careful study not only of education authorities, but of business men. Starting upon the incontestable view that—"No part of our national education has remained so far below the standard of national and individual requirement as that which is concerned with foreign countries and foreign peoples of the present day, and which employs living languages as its instrument," the committee produces a large number of recommendations to provide for the institution of living languages in their proper place in all educational establishments. Most of the recommendations affect only educational establishments, but some are aimed directly at business men, and these are quoted in full by the financial journal.

12. That the business community in every considerable centre of foreign trade or of manufacture for foreign markets should take steps, in conjunction with the education authorities, to further the formation of institutes of languages, both for full-time study. 13. That business men should individually and collectively encourage the study of foreign languages by those members of their staff who, possessing good business ability, have shown capacity for such study, by arranging for their full-time attendance at an institute of languages either at home or abroad. 14. That industrial and commercial organisations dealing with foreign countries should make a fuller and more adequate use of the supply of women of trained intelligence now proceeding from our universities and the upper forms of secondary schools in the Hospital, Tientsin.

Mr. W. A. Forbes.

Friends of Mr. W. A. Forbes, of Messrs. William Forbes and Co., Tientsin, will be glad to learn that he is making fair progress after his severe operation in the Hospital, Tientsin.

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(2/3 of the Capital, i.e. France 15,000,000
subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of Directors André Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernette.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:

PEKING
SHANGAI
TAIWAN
HONGKONG
SAIGON
HAIPHONG
YUNNANFU

BANKERS:
In France: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK: Remond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Teleggraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNELL
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel: 2440.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/3½
Demand	3/3½
30 d/s.	3/3½
60 d/s.	3/3½
4 m/s.	3/3½
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	140
T/T Japan	147½
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	78
T/T Java	150½
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	446
Demand, Paris	446½
4 m/s. L/C	3/4½
4 m/s. D/P	3/4½
6 m/s. L/C	3/4½
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/4½
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	78½
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	461
Demand, Paris	461½
BUYING.	
4 m/s. L/C	3/4½
4 m/s. D/P	3/4½
6 m/s. L/C	3/4½
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/4½
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	78½
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	461
Demand, Germany	461½
T/T Bombay	78½
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	156½
Demand, Singapore	140
On Haiphong	14½ prem.
On Saigon	14½ prem.
On Bangkok	47½
Sovereign	6.00 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	45.50
Bar Silver, per oz.	48 13/16

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER H'	100 C.	50 Cts sub.	5 C.	50% dis. prem.	100% dis. prem.
H'kong 50 cts sub.					
" 10					
" 5					
Canton					

Germans extended this line from Monrovia to Lomé, in the German colony of Togoland, and thence to Duala, in the German Cameroons. Agreements were also granted permission for a station, and thus reached New York. At the opening of the war the British cut these cables between the Azores and the Portuguese Government had granted permission for a station, and thus reached New York. At the opening of the war the British cut these cables between the Azores and the German colonies. Agreements were also made whereby in 1913 Germany was to possess a line from Duala to Swakopmund, German Southwest Africa. Thus all the German East Africa would have been joined to the mother country. In connection with German commercial plans in South America a cable was laid in 1911 from Monrovia to Pernambuco, Brazil, and a controlling interest was bought in an Argentine cable from Buenos Ayres and Mar del Plata, in Argentina. It remained only to connect Colonia with Pernambuco to complete an all German route from Germany to Buenos Ayres. The war, however, cut short the plans at this point.

Capital Paid up ... \$1,250,000.

Reserve Fund ... \$1,250,000.

Interest on Mortgaged House Property, etc., made on Mortgaged House.

Commissions on the Provident System.

PROVIDENT, INSURANCE OF LIFE, ACCORDING TO THE CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS, etc., UNDERWRITERS AND INSURERS.

Agents and Particulars of Application.

INVESTMENT IN THE CHINA BANK.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO.

Through its close affiliation with NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Bank is able to avail itself of the services of the American and elsewhere, namely—

BAHIA, BUENOS AIRES, CARACAS,

BUENOS AIRES, MONTevideo, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO, DE CHILE, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,

PETROGRAD, VALPARAISO.

All kinds of FOREIGN LOCAL BANKING BUSINESSES transacted.

BUSINESS ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained by application.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th September, 1916.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 2½%

— \$15,000,000

Silver ... \$19,500,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. M. C. Elliot, Pres., Christopher G. E. Dowdall Esq., W. L. Paterson, Esq., G. S. Gobey, Esq., Dr. J. E. Shillibeer, Esq., F. V. D. Parry, Esq.

Chairman Hongkong J. Stabb, Esq.

Managing Director A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS:

For 1 month, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 3 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

For 18 Months 4½% per annum.

For 24 Months 4½% per annum.

For 30 Months 4½% per annum.

For 36 Months 4½% per annum.

For 42 Months 4½% per annum.

<p

VICTORIA

SUNDAY 7th & MONDAY 8th JULY,
AT 9.15 P.M.

AT 9.15 P.M.

THE GINKS

A Talented Combination of English and American Variety Artists,

NOVELTY--COMEDY--MYSTERY--SENSATION.

BILLY WESTON.

PREMIER BARITONE OF THE EAST.
AND MUSICAL SPOON EXPERT.
SECOND TO NONE.

MISS VIOLET HARLEY.

THAT AMERICAN SOUBRETTE AND DANCER
LATE OF "BANDMAN OPERA CO."
DAINTY AND REFINED.

R-O-G-A-N.

INDIA'S JUVENILE COMEDIAN.
THE BOY WONDER.

THE SHOOTING STAR.

THE MAN WITH THE KEEN EYES AND
STEADY HANDS
IN HIS SENSATIONAL SHOOTING ACT.
NOVEL AND ORIGINAL.

THE SYLVESTERS.

REFINED COMEDY SKETCH ARTISTS
AND VERSATILE DUETTISTS.
IMMITABLE.

JESSIE JAMES.

THE DARING "HUMAN TARGET" WHO
FACES DEATH NIGHTLY.

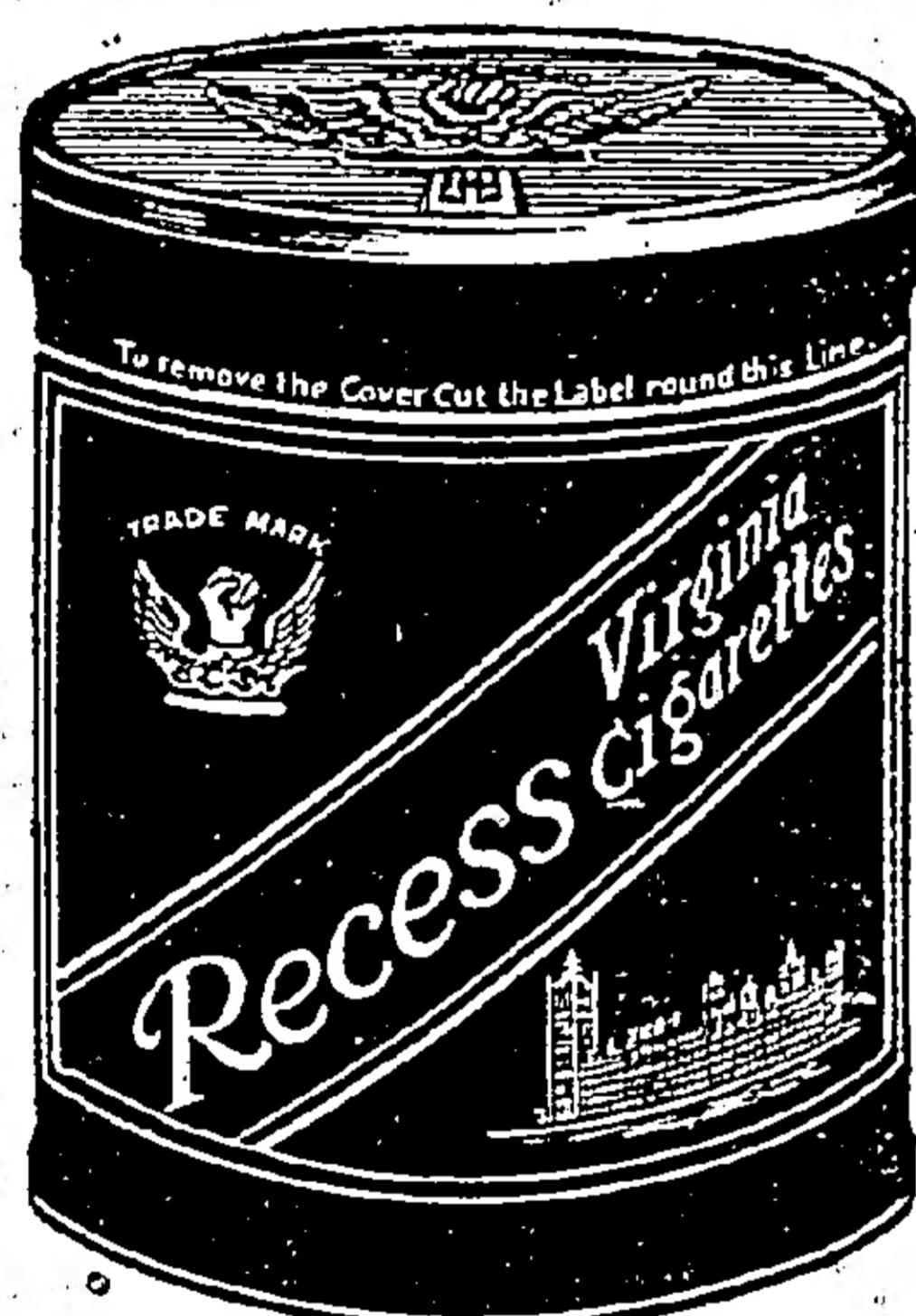
"YOUNG BUCKSHOT."

JUST RETURNED FROM AMERICA
"AFTER AGAIN CARRYING
AWAY THE WORLD'S
CHAMPIONSHIP
IN LASO MANIPULATING.POSITIVELY THE GREATEST ACT OF ITS
KIND IN EXISTENCE.

THEATRE

RECESS NO. 44.

VIRGINIAN CIGARETTES.



Large Size

Cigarette.

Packed in
Air-Tight
Tins of 50
Cigarettes.

A shipment has just arrived in the Colony.

Manufactured
by

This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co. Ltd.

POST OFFICE.

The amount of the charge per parcel is fixed at 5 sen per day after the expiration of the period stipulated.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and to Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Fronteras-of-Wat) is suspended.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Post Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

OUTWARD MAIIS.

TO-MORROW.

Saigon—7th July, 9 a.m.
Straits, Bangkok, Egypt and Europe via
Suez—7th July, 9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung
—7th July, 9 a.m.MONDAY, 8th July.
Philippine Islands and Formosa via
Keelung—8th July, 9 a.m.
Japan via Kobe, Camia, United States,
Central and South America and Europe via Seattle—8th
Registration 9:45 a.m. Letters
9:30 a.m.Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin—8th
July, 11 a.m.TUESDAY, 9th July.
Shanghai and North China—9th July,
11 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—9th July,
1 p.m.

MASSAGE HALL

4. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(GUDDELL STREET).
MR. T. TAKAYE,
MRS. MOBITA,
CERTIFIED MASSAGERS
PATIENTS TREATED IN THEIR OWN HOMES
IF DESIRED.State of Weather, b fine sky, c
cloudy, d hazy, e drizzling rain, f fog, g
dusky, h mist, i lightning, o overcast, p
passing shower, q squally, r rain, s snow,
t hailstone, v visibility, w dew wet.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

JULY, 7 & 8, 1918.

9.15 P.M. JUDEX? EPISODES 4 & 5
10.15 P.M.

"THE GINKS."

AN ALL STAR COMBINATION.

NOVELTY, COMEDY, WILD WEST.
USUAL PRICES.

SCIENCE TEACHING.

Important Proposals for Reform.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Wind Force	Wind Weather
Vostock	6a					
Nemuro	3a					
Hakodate						
Iokio						
Kochi						
Nagasaki						
Kyogima						
Oshima						
Naha						
Ishigaki						
Bonin Is.	29.55	67	89	"	4	
W. Hailei						
Hankow						
Changsha						
Changting						
Changchun						
Shanghai						
Gulf of						
Singapore	29.59	82	87	"	1	b
Antwerp						
Taihoku	5a	29.63	75	94	2	b
Taihu		29.63	73	90	0	
Tainan	29.75	77	78	90	0	
Koushan	29.74	78	78	90	2	b
P. D. O. R.	29.62	79	80	90	4	b
Canton	6a					
H. Kong	29.59	81	81	90	3	d
Gay Book	29.59	81	81	90	3	d
Macao	29.60	79	93	90	6	c
Wuchow	9a					
Patichai						
Hohow						
Phuille	7a					
Tourane						
C. S. J.						
Apurri	5					
Dagupan	29.62	75	95	90	2	c
Manila						
Logaspi	29.65	75	95	90	0	
Ilocos						
Hilo	29.65	79	76	80	4	c
Surigao	29.65	79	76	80	4	c
Guam	420					
Lauan	29.75	80	96	90	4	b

G. W. JEFFRIES—Chief Assistant
Hongkong Observatory, July 5, 1918.1. Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches,
tenths and hundredths.2. Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.3. Humidity, in percentage of saturation
of the atmosphere with moisture being 100.

4. Direction of Wind, to two points.

5. Forms of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.State of Weather, b fine sky, c
cloudy, d hazy, e drizzling rain, f fog, g
dusky, h mist, i lightning, o overcast, p
passing shower, q squally, r rain, s snow,
t hailstone, v visibility, w dew wet.the Universities should be awarded
on a wider range of subjects than at present; and that the
number of scholarships at the women's colleges should be
increased."Too few parents," it is remarked,
"can satisfy their children's
curiosity about the wonders of the
heavens, the movements of the
planets, the history of the rocks,
the dawn of animal life, and the
causes of the tide and tempest.
How necessary science is in war,
in defence and offence, we have
learned at a great price. How
it contributes to the prosperity of
industries and trade all are ready to admit. How valuable
it may be in opening the mind, in
training the judgment, in stirring
the imagination, and in cultivating
a spirit of reverence, few have
yet accepted in full faith."The substantial improvement
of the salaries of teachers in
secondary schools, with a national
pension scheme, and a large expenditure
of public money for the
equipment of the Universities for
their work in pure and applied
science are also recommended.Well-Known Tientsin Lady
Dead.
We regret to hear that a telegram
has been received at Tientsin
announcing the death of Mrs.
Kenneth Bryson, at home. Mr.
Kenneth Bryson, formerly of
Messrs. Mackenzie and Co., is at
present serving with the Chinese
Labour Corps.—*P. T. Times*.

2nd-Lieut. A. J. Clements.

We learn that 2nd Lieutenant
A. J. Clements, late of the Public
Works Dept., S.M.O., has now
received his discharge from the
Army, and has been granted the
rank of Hon. 2nd-Lieutenant with
the privilege of wearing the uniform
on ceremonial occasions.Printed and Published for the Proprietor, by George Willim
330 Barnstall at 11 Ice House Street, in the City of Victoria
Hong Kong.